



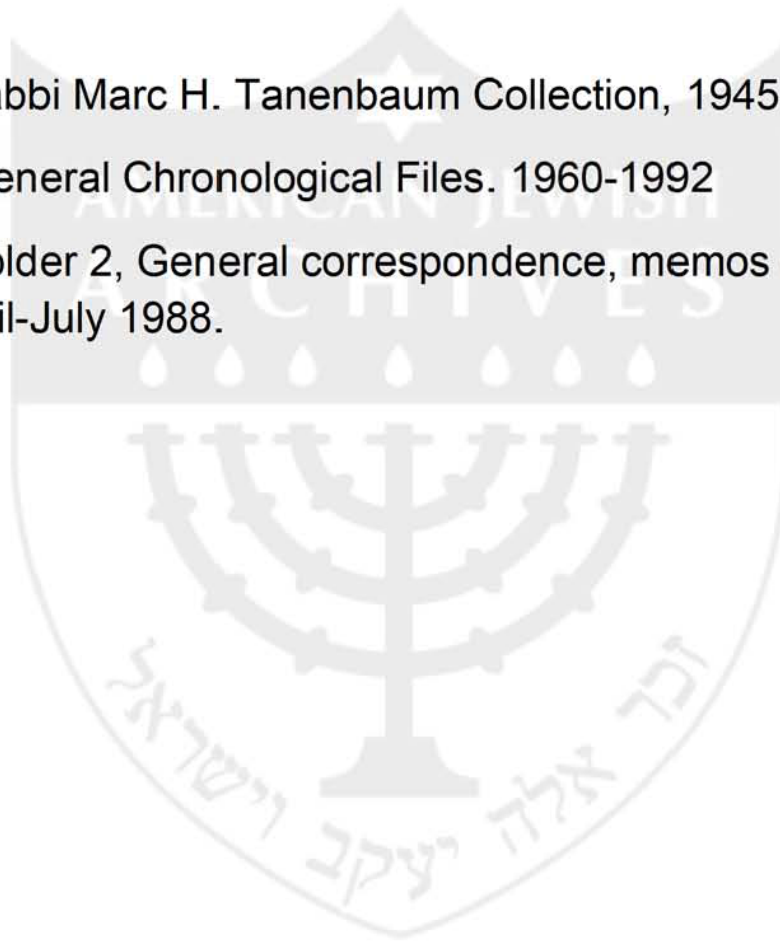
THE JACOB RADER MARCUS CENTER OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

Preserving American Jewish History

MS-603: Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum Collection, 1945-1992.

Series F: General Chronological Files. 1960-1992

Box 103, Folder 2, General correspondence, memos & working papers, April-July 1988.



4/2/88

To: Bert Gold

✓ Marc Tannenbaum et al
Mort Yarmen

Re: Enclosed.

This Milton Goman, who wrote
me earlier, sent me the enclosed
letter from Herimty in Israel.
I thought you'd be interested
in the tone of what is probably
their standard response to positive
letters.

PS: [Signature]

P.S.

I enclose also an article about
my recent visit to Denver. I'm impressed
with the accuracy and fairness of the
reporting. Also surprised!



The American Jewish
Committee

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE,

1027 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 265-2000

לשכת ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S BUREAU

Jerusalem, March 30, 1988.

Mr. Milton Gaman
1245 Park Avenue, 14F
New York NY 10128

Dear Mr. Gaman,

I am writing on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, to thank you for your recent letter, which was brought to his attention. He was encouraged by your warm sentiments and support.


Once again Israel is subjected to a campaign of vilification by the media who, for a variety of reasons, distort and misrepresent the facts. The present wave of unrest is not some spontaneous occurrence. It was instigated and is being directed and financed by nationalist, terrorist and fundamentalist elements in, and around, our country. Israel, being a democracy, is unable to ban the presence of the media, which in any case might be counter-productive.

As the Prime Minister has said on a number of occasions, Israel's enemies have tried to destroy the one and only Jewish State by war, by economic boycott, by seeking international delegitimization and by violent acts of terror. All these attempts failed. Now they are resorting to public disturbances and civil disobedience. They will fail in this attempt as well.

But to ensure that, Israel must be strong and united. Public criticism against Israel encourages our enemies.

The Government's first duty is to restore law and order. Thereafter, we shall continue to seek ways of achieving negotiations with our neighbours as Prime Minister Begin and the late President Sadat did.

Yours sincerely,


Z.H. Hurwitz
Adviser to the Prime Minister

Bookbinder alters views on Israeli riots

By CHRIS LEPPEK

JLN Special Assignments

When he doesn't have the answer to a question, trust Hyman Bookbinder to admit it.

After his issuance of several critical, and well-publicized, comments about Israel's handling of Palestinian rioting, a number of Israelis fired back at him one fundamental question: "What would you do?"

"I've had to acknowledge," he says, "that I haven't been able to supply the answer to that and I'll tell you quite frankly that my own attitude about the way they've handled these riots has gone through a change. I'm less inclined to be severely critical now than I was at the beginning."

Bookbinder, who has for years been a national leader of the American Jewish Committee as well as a spokesman for American Jewry, is now Special Washington Representative for the organization. He was in Denver this week to address the AJC at a breakfast meeting and the community-at-large at a special meeting at the JCC. While here, he also held a closed meeting with Denver's key poli-

tical and community leadership to discuss their concerns about events in Israel.

Part of Bookbinder's change of heart regarding Israel, he says, has to do with the fact that Israel has minimized the "ugly incidents" which marked the early riots, and has demonstrated to him that military forces are now at least trying to be as humane to the rioters as possible.

While speaking strictly for himself, Bookbinder acknowledges that many American Jewish leaders appear also to have withdrawn in varying degrees, from their critical stances. "I'm more careful, more reserved and more tentative about what I'm criticizing," he says. "I think we've been moved by that question — 'what would you do.'"

"I think the inevitable has happened, and that it's only proper. Whenever Israel is beleaguered or finds itself in difficulty, its friends come to its help. The judgment is, on the part of American Jewish leadership and the rank-and-file Jew, that Israel has suffered a major public relations, public under-

standing and public support situation. While it's not catastrophic, the numbers are declining of people who think well of Israel."



Hyman Bookbinder

Bookbinder cites a recent Los Angeles Times poll which revealed that after the recent rioting in the occupied territories, three Americans expressed sympathy with the Palestinians for every American

who sided with the Israelis.

But, while Bookbinder expresses the need for American Jewish leadership to stand by Israel during the present crisis, and to at least soften its criticism, he will not relinquish his right to comment on Israeli policy "with balance and perspective."

He remains unhappy, for example, with Israel's practice of destroying the homes of Palestinians suspected of terrorism or riot incitement, because it punishes people innocent of the crime, such as family members. He also disagrees with the policy of deporting Palestinians charged with such offenses, if only because it offers "easy propaganda" for those who would equate Israeli policies with Kach party extremist Meir Kahane.

"Having said all of the above," he notes, "it all adds up to the fact that Israel is still groping for the immediate answer to the situation. It also demonstrates the difficulty and the pain that the Israelis must feel in groping for an answer."

As to the "answer," Bookbinder sees in a number of seemingly minor developments the potential for progress on the issue of self-determination. "I take pleasure in noting a somewhat greater flexibility on (Prime Minister) Shamir's part than we were seeing only two months ago," he says.

Shamir's stated willingness to participate in negotiations "under the auspices of the Soviet Union and the United States in the context of a summit meeting," gives Bookbinder hope. Also, Shamir has noted, if only obliquely at this stage, that he might be willing to distance his policies from the Likud Party position that no land be given up for peace. "He has said that after some preliminary steps are taken, when negotiations are actually underway, that everything would be up for negotiation," Bookbinder says.

He gives credit to the letter from 30 US senators, all recognized Israel supporters, which called on Israel to negotiate, "for dramatiz-

ing the issue of Shamir's intransigence" and causing the prime minister to soften his positions.

On the Palestinian side, there is also hope for progress, Bookbinder says. The PLO might at last be willing to adopt a non-terror policy, and to give up its claim to all of "Palestine" if it pays attention to several recent and significant events. On the one hand, the PLO's main international supporter, the Soviet Union, has through Premier Gorbachev, actually urged the PLO to openly recognize Israel. On the other hand, its main supporter in America, presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, has stated publicly that he will no longer meet with the PLO. "With these developments," Bookbinder states, "the PLO might well find themselves with a new ballgame."

But even if such progressive developments occur, Bookbinder warns, the road ahead would be a long and arduous one. "Even if Israel were to offer to give back 65% of the occupied territories before sitting down to talk," he says, "that's only the beginning of negotiations." Still to be worked out would be the issues of Palestinian demilitarization, the role of the Israeli military, the future of Jewish residents in territory turned over and the citizenship of Arab residents. "These are very, very difficult questions," Bookbinder says.

Whether or not such a process actually gets started, Bookbinder sees the role of American Jewry as that of staunch supporter first, and a friendly and helpful commentator second. "I am deeply disappointed," he says, "when a Jew, either an Israeli or an American, says to me that because I am an American, I do not have the right to express an occasional dissent with Israel."

They should have no doubt, Bookbinder insists, that his support for Israel remains unshakable. "I've always said that Israel is not a perfect nation — it doesn't have to be — but it is as close to being one as any nation on earth."

Intermountain Jewish News
4/29/88

POLAND

24 Loring Parkway
Pawtucket, RI
April 4, 1988

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum
Director of International Affairs
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Rabbi,

I am taking this opportunity to respond to your letter of March 9, 1988 regarding your statement that appeared in Mr. Mc Manus's syndicated column. Unfortunately your letter did not contain the information I had requested, but rather raised a number of issues which I feel were really not germane to the issue I had raised. I would, however, like to respond to some of those observations made by authoritative individuals:

- 1) In addition to the inscriptions in Hebre, Polish and Yiddish the Warsaw Ghetto Memorial designed by Natan Rappaport and L. Marek Suzin has incorporated a Menorah into the design of the monument, (see Scenes of Martyrdom and Fighting of Jews on the Polish Lands 1939-1945).
- 2) Regarding Auschwitz the inscriptions commemorating the victims are in Polish, English, Bulgarian, Romanian, Czech, Danish, French, Greek, Hebrew, Yiddish, Spanish, Flemish, Serbo, Croat, German, Norwegian, Romany, Hungarian and Italian. As a point of interest Pope John Paul II when visiting Auschwitz paid special homage before the Hebrew inscription.
- 3) Having had the opportunity to visit Auschwitz on various occasions I found no evidence of guides omitting the fact that Jews were the primary victims. In addition to Jews who perished there, our guides did mention that Russian POW's, Gypsies, children from the Zamosc region, and survivors of the Warsaw Uprising perished there. Quite frankly, I can't understand how anyone after viewing the camp, the exhibits, and purchasing available literature would ever be under the impression that Jews were not victims.
- 3) While in Lublin I visited Majdanek. Literature could be purchased which certainly mentioned the fact that of the 360,000 individuals there, approximately 120,000 were Jews. Our guide did mention that on Nov. 13, 1943 one of the most atrocious acts in the history of the camp was committed-the slaughter of 18,000 Jews.

At Treblinka Exterminaion Camp there is a symbolic cemetary for the approximately 750,000 Jews who perished there.

In Warsaw on ul.Okopowej there is a monumnt dedicated to members of the Bund who fell during the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, "The Polish Jewry, History and Culture,"Inter-press.

In Kazimierz on the Vistula, a memorial wall designed by Tadeusz Augustynow was erected from the remains of Jewish tombstones desecrated by the Nazis.

The Committee for the Preservation of Jewish Cemeteries and Historical Treasures has approached the Warsaw Administrators regarding the possibility of a memorial at the Umschlagplatz in Warsaw, "Kalendarz Zydowski, 1986-1987".

You mention the need for a group of qualified Polish and Jewish scholars to undertake a project of studying the holocaust, the history of pre-World War II Poland, etc. I feel that if such an event is to evolve then Poles must not continue to be routinely portrayed as "virulent anti-semites" as was the case in such films as "Sophie's Choice", "Lena: My Hundred Children," "Winds of War." It was interesting to not that at the conclusion of "Escape from Sobibor", when an escapee survived it was the result of a peasant aiding them; when escapees perished, it was at the hands of a Pole. Claude Lanzmann's documentary SHOAH depicts Poles as being passive and callous to the plight of Jews, as well as Nazi collaborators.

Anti-Polish sentiment is not limited to films and literature. Zubin Metha while touring Poland recently with the Israeli Symphony stated that "Poland is a country which collaborated to a large extent with the Germans." Certainly, there were Poles who collaborated, but there were many Poles who aided Jews and many who perished as a result.

Recently Rabbi Joel Poupko, Director the Chicago's Jewish Community Center, following the showing of "Shoah" on television described Zegota(Rada Pomocy Zydom) as anti-semitic. Rabbi Poupko has been challenged by Dr. Eugene Slotkoski, an expert in the area of Polish-Jewish studies to debate him publically. Rabbi Poupko has not responded to Dr. Slotkoski's request, which indicated he is unable to substantiate his allegations.

Elie Wiesel in an April 6, 1985 TV Guide article "The Brave Christians Who Saved the Jews From the Nazis", mentions an Austrian, a Belgian, etc., as offering assistance to Jews. Poles were conveniently ignored. He further discusses in detail efforts in various countries to aid Jews. Poland, however, was not mentioned. Can Mr. Wiesel, Nobel laureate, Holocaust scholar, claim ignorance of the facts. I think not.

Every effort should be exerted to develop better relations between Polish and Jewish individuals. Such a development, however, is not feasible if accusations, recriminations, as well as generalizations and distortions of historical facts continue to be perpetuated by large segments of the American Jewish community.

Sincerely,

Gloria Ann Grzebień
Ms. Gloria Ann Grzebień

cc: Mr Kazimierz Lukomski, Vice-President, Polish American Congress



ZENTRALSPARKASSE UND KOMMERZIALBANK, WIEN

TELEFAX

Vordere Zollamtsstraße 13
1030 WIENDatum: 6. April 1988Sender: Z-Vorstandssekretariat

0222/ 72 92 872

von: Österreichische Gesellschaft für Aussenpolitik
und internationale BeziehungenEmpfänger: American Jewish CommitteeBITTE DRINGEND WEITERLEITEN AN:

Dr. Marc H. TANENBAUM

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVESBETRIFFT:Seitenanzahl: 5 (including this page)

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

ZENTRALSPARKASSE UND KOMMERZIALBANK, WIEN

ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR AUSSENPOLITIK
UND INTERNATIONALE BEZIEHUNGEN
A-1040 WIEN, FAVORITENSTR. 15
TEL. 03 00 197

Dr. Marc H. TANENBAUM
• Director of International Relations
American Jewish Committee

105 East 56 Street
New York 10022
USA

March 18, 1988

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Dear Dr. Tanenbaum:

I would like to inform you that a meeting had taken place on the 14th of March 1988, between members of the Israelitische Kultusgemeinde and the Austrian Society of Foreign Policy and International Relations.

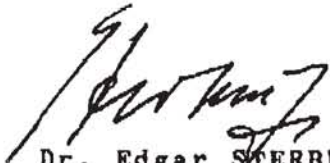
Suggestions brought up in our previous correspondences, as well as other points pertaining to the symposium were discussed, at the end of which some changes were made, as you will see in the enclosed programm.

Would you let us all know what you think of the format of the programm and add your suggestions to it?

We thought it might be a good idea if you could come to Vienna to talk over the matter with us, as soon as your schedule allows you.

Awaiting your reply, and sending you my very best regards,

Sincerely yours,


Dr. Edgar STERBENZ
Secretary-General

Enclosures

- 2 -

A SYMPOSIUM

AUSTRIA AND THE JEWISH PEOPLE - PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

Co-Sponsored by the Austrian Society for Foreign Affairs and
International Relations

The American Jewish Committee's International Relations Department

The Israelitische Kultusgemeinde of Austria

October 1988, Vienna, Austria

First day:

OPENING SESSION

Welcoming Statements: Chancellor Franz VRANITZKY
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign
Affairs Alois MOCK
AJC President Theodore ELLENOFF
President Paul GROSZ, Israelitische Kultus-
gemeinde
General Manager Karl VAK, President of
the Austrian Society for Foreign Affairs and
International Relations

JEWES AND CHRISTIANS IN AUSTRIA - CULTURAL SYMBIOSIS

Prof. Carl SCHORSKE
Prof. Marsha ROSENBLIT, University of Maryland

Second day:

9 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Chairman: Albert STERNFELD, Israelitische Kultusgemeinde

AN EXAMINATION OF THE PAST

9:00 a.m.- "Ideological Sources of Religious, Racial, Cultural
9:45 a.m. and Political Anti-Semitism"

Prof. Peter PULZER, University of Oxford

10:00 a.m.- Prof. Robert WISTRICH, Hebrew University
10:45 a.m.

- 3 -

11:00 a.m.- "Austrian Resistance to the Nazis: Austrians and the
12:30 p.m. Nazi Holocaust"

Prof. Gerald STOURZH, University of Vienna
Prof. Bruce F. PAULEY, University of Central
Florida, Orlando

12:45 p.m.- Luncheon
2:30 p.m. Chairman:.....

"The Catholic Church and the Jewish People in Austria"

His Eminence, Cardinal Franz KOENIG

"Catholics and Jews in Austria"

Rabbi Paul Chaim EISENBERG

2:30 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.

Chairman:.....

THE PRESENT

2:30 p.m.- "The Second Republic, 1945 - 1988, Modernization and
3:15 p.m. Democratization"

Prof. Manfred WELAN, University of Vienna
Prof. Emmerich TALOS, University of Vienna

3:30 p.m.- "Neutral Austria - Haven for Refugees, Bridge Between
4:15 p.m. East and West"

Prof. Paul LENDVAI, Director of Austrian
Radio-International

Third day:

Chairman:.....

9:00 a.m.-
10:00 a.m. "Anti-Semitism in Austria Today"

Hugo PORTISCH, Journalist

.....IKG

10:00 a.m.-
11:00 a.m. Discussion

11:00 a.m.- Personal Testimonies of the Nazi Experience
1.30 p.m. possibly 2 speakers recommended by the IKG

1.30 p.m.- Luncheon
3:15 p.m. Chairman: Ambassador Thomas KLESTIL, Secretary-General
of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs

- 4 -

3:15 p.m.- 6:00 p.m.

Chairman: Minister for Foreign Affairs, ret. Peter JANKOWITSCH,
Foreign Policy Speaker of Austrian Socialist Party

3:15 p.m.-

4:00 p.m. "The Role of the Media in the Present and Future"

Prof. Wolfgang LANGENBUCHER, University of Vienna

4:00 p.m.-

4:30 p.m. Discussion

4:30 p.m.- "Models for Increasing Understanding and Relations

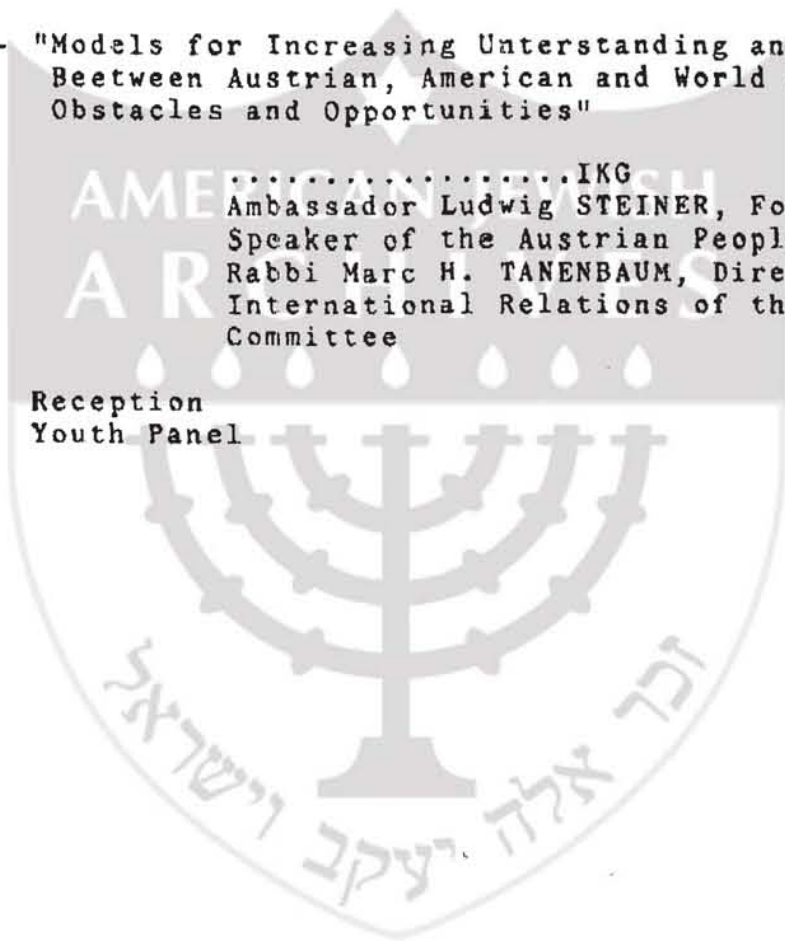
6.00 p.m. Between Austrian, American and World Jewry -
Obstacles and Opportunities"

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

.....IKG
Ambassador Ludwig STEINER, Foreign Policy
Speaker of the Austrian People's Party
Rabbi Marc H. TANENBAUM, Director for
International Relations of the American Jewish
Committee

6.00 p.m.

Reception
Youth Panel





The American Jewish
Committee

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 265-2000

Date: April 11, 1988
To: Distribution Below
From: Lolly Bram
Re: Brookings Institution: General Yehoshafat Harkabi on
the Current Situation in the Middle East

Yehoshafat Harkabi currently is Professor of International Relations and Middle Eastern Studies at Hebrew University. Previously he has served as the advisor for Intelligence to Israel's Prime Minister (1977), head of Strategic Research for the Ministry of Defense (1963-1968), and Chief of Military Intelligence (1955-1959). His most recent book, among many, is entitled, Fateful Choices Before Israel (soon to be published in English). He soon will be a Visiting Scholar for four months at the Brookings Institute.

cc: Shula Bahat, Charney Bromberg, George Gruen, David Harris,
Bernie Resnikoff, Gary Rubin, Marc Tanenbaum

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A CONVERSATION WITH GENERAL YEHOSEFAT HARKABI,
PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND MIDEAST STUDIES,
HEBREW UNIVERSITY

"FATEFUL CHOICES BEFORE ISRAEL:
STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN UPRISING"

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION
MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1988

GEN. HARKABI: I'll skip -- as I have a lot of ground to cover -- I'll skip all niceties and go straight to the subject matter.

Let me say I consider the new period that started with the riots as a new chapter in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It did not come as a surprise. It came as a surprise, perhaps, to organizations like intelligence organizations that are looking for documents of decisions in high echelons. There is no such document that you could decipher, and then -- and to which such happening. And I do think that there are some lessons that have to be learned for intelligence services from what has taken part.

Now, let me start with the Arabs -- I'll come to the Israelis. It started spontaneously, it was not orchestrated by the PLO. It was staged for television. Only afterwards, these young boys understood the importance of the media. And that was not the purpose, to impress the media.

It doesn't -- it is an important event because it had the effect of nation-building, or nation-formation. Furthermore, it serves as a compensatory for lack of resistance before. People prove that they are ready to suffer, and they do suffer economically and otherwise. Though even if it did not -- was not instigated by the PLO, nobody described(?) as if the PLO stopped to be the legal representative of the Palestinians.

Furthermore, it seems that there is no local, central headquarter. There are committees, the committees are dispersed in villages and towns. And in these committees it seems that the Popular Front, and that the Democratic Front, being two well-knit organizations, sometimes have greater influence than Fatah, that is more amorphous, though more important, but not -- more amorphous in its structure.

Now there is a certain euphoria, but there is growing anxiety among the Arabs. In the Middle East, the middle classes, there is fear that the (strict facts will get overall?) control the situation. And that it will get -- it will be much more anarchical.

There is, too, anxiety, it seems in the leadership of the PLO and the problem is they did not -- as it started spontaneously, they are afraid that it will die spontaneously, as fatigue sets in. And the problem that besets them is how to cash -- there are advantages, they have achieved certain advantages -- now, how to translate that into political facts. That is not clear.

And there is here, let me say, an asymmetry for daily workers. They can stay away from work a certain time, but that is a problem for them; if they don't work they will -- they won't have -- they won't make money and they would start starving. Whereas for the Israeli industries, if they don't come it's a certain loss of money, but they can manage. And therefore, it seems that those daily workers cannot keep for long to be out of work. It's simply a question of daily bread.

-2-

I do think that as a result, despite the euphoria, people will understand in their areas, Palestinians, that simply that there is need for a political settlement, a political arrangement.

Now it is not true that the Israeli Army cannot put down those riots. I've seen in one of the newspapers the description that an army -- army defeats only armies, armies don't defeat people. That is not true. Armies defeated, over history, peoples as many times as they defeated armies. The problem is the price. If you resort to great violence you could put down popular uprisings, and we have seen that many times, and let me remind of 1848 in European history, and many other examples.

However, there are here inhibitions of -- self-imposed constraints on what can be used. And that, as a result, there are circles in the right that are -- have great criticism, are very critical. And in the government, the Likud are very critical of the role of the armed forces, as they hoped that they will solve the problem on the military level, so that there won't be problems on the political level.

Now, in Israel. In Israel there is great bewilderment. Many people come to the conclusion which they sum up: "We have to get rid of the occupied areas. We cannot control them." However, they come and against another conclusion, and that is, "But we don't have with whom to negotiate." And therefore, despite the fact that many came to the conclusion we cannot control the West Bank forever,

it does not yet produce a political change in their position because of that fear, that is, that constraint that there is nobody to negotiate with. Had there been today a declaration by the PLO of acceptance of Israel and so on, it could have made marvels(?) in Israel.

As a result of the riots, there are many expressions -- extreme expressions coming from the Arab side and from poets and novelists and so on. And it's interesting to see that recently there is a turn to the right among the dovish novelists and the dovish poets in Israel. To my mind, it's only a sign of weakness, our weakness, that novelists and poets are so important as they can be moved very easily by some kind of a poetic expression coming from the other side, and exaggerating its importance.

From the neutrals, journalists and so on, there is some tendency to describe the situation as a Gordian knot, there is nothing to be done. And it seems to me that one sees among the media what I would call perverse indulging -- indulgence in depicting the situation as a Greek tragedy and a perverse indulgence in predicting certain doom.

I do see the danger that as the situation becomes intractable, that the tendency will go towards the marginalization of the Middle East or the Arab-Israeli conflict. I have learned this danger from reading from the way that Arabs describe it, what they call "tahmish"(ph?), the marginalization of the Arab-Israeli conflict. And then the conclusions of the big powers will be, "Let us leave them. We can't do anything with the Jews, we can't do anything with the Arabs. Let them stew in their own juices."

Now, for the Likud, one has to evaluate and understand the difficulty in which the Likud people like Shamir find themselves enmeshed. As for them to acknowledge that

Israel has to give up the West Bank, is to acknowledge that all their ideology is wrong from the beginning. As you perhaps know, that the anthem of Herut Party, there is that phrase, there are two banks to the Jordan, both belong to us. So, in the past they gave up the East Bank, now they have to give up the West Bank. So, what is left except that their ideology was frivolous from the beginning.

Among soldiers, one sees hawk -- greater hawkishness on the individual level as a result of their participating in the putting down of using violence. On the other hand, there is dovishness on the political level, which is summed up by the slogan, "Let us get rid of the areas."

I would like to describe for you, and to perform had there been a meeting between myself and Shamir, what would Shamir tell me. Because it seems to me that that will summarize the situation. Now, had I met Shamir -- and it's completely imaginary -- had I met him today, what would he say to me? I believe that he would say, "You know, we don't want to annex the West Bank. See, we did not apply the Israeli law to the West Bank. Yes, in the past we used to deny the demographic danger which you described as a time bomb. Now we acknowledge that there is this danger. You have to differentiate between me and Tehiya, you know, the Right party."

However, I reject your position because your position is very pretentious. You say, "he would say to me, 'You say there is only one solution: to withdraw from the West Bank, or from the -- and to negotiate with the PLO. It is too pretentious, as if you think that history is in your pocket.' You know what will be that there is only possibility. But history is rich with surprises. How can you know -- how can you decide now that there are no other possibilities."

For instance, perhaps we can reach some kind of an agreement with Jordan on some kind of sharing authority, some kind of a condominium in the West Bank which will mean that we can leave there the settlements and even go on settling the areas, which means that we were not completely banished from those areas.

"You describe the demographic danger. I have a solution. They will stay here, but they will vote in a Jordanian parliament. Why do you discard this policy? Why do you narrow the contingencies or the possibilities which are within history? Or perhaps there is a possibility of a continuing autonomy as Begin used to describe after Camp David. Or perhaps there will be autonomy, and in this autonomy, the Palestinians will prove that they don't deserve self rule by problems they will give rise to in the West Bank."

"Your mistake," he will tell me, "is that you never bear(?) richness(?) of history, the logic of history does not always work according to other logic and there are possibilities which we cannot envisage."

Now, let me say what I will tell him. I will tell him, you must understand that politics is not a laboratory in which you can try a certain policy, and after, change it. If you try a certain policy, it produces facts, it is irreversible. If you try a certain line of policy, simply you block the way for another policy. You will find out that there is no condominium, there is no such a policy, such a hybrid situation in which the Palestinians will go on and will stay where they are and vote in the -- in Jordan. And what you do is simply, by postponing a solution, you will bring about a situation that Israel will be worse off.

4

I'll tell him what I consider most important, what is my greatest motivation is what I am concerned is how Israel will get the best results. And if I came to the conclusion that we have to follow moderate policies is simply because I think that we shall be better off if we follow moderate policies than if we follow an extreme policy.

I will point out to him that he is enmeshed in a contradiction, because he hopes some kind of an arrangement that is built on intimacy with Jordan -- condominium means intimacy with Jordan -- an arrangement that Palestinians will stay in the West Bank, vote in Jordan, means intimacy. But by postponing a solution, he aggravates, he estranges, he antagonizes the Arabs, and therefore, he contradicts himself.

What can we learn from that, from that dialogue? It seems to me that the only way to bring about a change in governmental circles is by a process of elimination. That is to say to eliminate certain possibilities which they consider, which they hope, and which allow them to refuse to negotiate and to come to a settlement. It seems to me that there is no need, if foreign politicians come to the Middle East and they describe to the Arabs or to the Jews that peace is now, to sing a paean in praise of peace and security, I believe that is completely misunderstanding the situation.

Everybody knows that peace is important. All along history, people wanted peace, and there were wars only because there was incompatibility in the imagery of peace of the two adversaries. They went to war because they had a different image of the peace at the end of that war. Therefore, there is no need to come to the Middle East and to pontificate that peace is nice. There is need to explain to people that they indulge in illusions. Or there is need to disabuse people in their delusions. And here I think that there are delusions on both sides. Of course, what I'm concerned most, is with the delusions on Israel.

There is a change in the Arab position. And it is true that I used to described, I analyzed for some time -- I had the monopoly in Israel on the Arab-Israeli conflict, as nobody was interested in that for many years. And I analyzed and described the Arab position as very harsh. I published the Palestinian Covenant against the will of the Israeli government in those days. And I don't believe that I was wrong when I described the Arab position as harsh in its rejection of the existence of the State of Israel.

However, as a result of the conflict -- and every conflict is a learning process -- they started differentiating between what is the grand -- what I call the grand design -- the hopes, and the policy. And it seems to me that that is the most important lesson that one can draw, in analyzing conflict, in analyzing political situations, and international situations. For instance, it seems to be that the grand design of the Soviet Union is to destroy the West; it's not the policy of the Soviet Union. It is the grand design of the United States to see the collapse of the Soviet Union; it's not the policy.

"Now, what was unique about the Arab position, that policy and grand design converged on the idea of the destruction of the State of Israel. But, as a result of the conflict, they started differentiating between grand design and policy, and that brought Sadat to Jerusalem. Sadat continued to hold, to consider that the world would be nicer, and the Middle East nicer, if there won't be a Jewish state. But what he said to himself, "I can't do it. I leave it to history. I'm ready to make peace, and I am ready to strengthen peace. It's not a tactical position, it's a strategic position. I'm ready to strengthen peace," and that is what he called "totbieh"(??), normalization.

It started with Egypt, it spilled over to the other parts of the Arab world, including the PLO. However, I don't believe that the Arab position will moderate without Israeli assistance. That is perhaps weakness that can be described as weakness, as an ugly(?) spot in the Arab position. Sadat came because he was sure that his moderating his position will be rewarded.

I thought that the right situation in which we could use and make peace is in '85, when the Jordanian and the Palestinian came to the -- they signed an agreement based on the principle of territory for peace. I've read a lot of Arab material in the -- on the conflict. I have never -- I never came across such an expression. And it was a radical change of position. And, as far as I am concerned, I thought that was the right moment for us to start to take them on what they say and to start negotiations.

However, unfortunately, that proposal was rejected by Israel, and, of course, Arabs won't moderate their position is what they hear from Israel, declarations like that that Shamir makes from time to time, even after autonomy we are not going to give up any part of Eretz Yisrael. If that is the position, I don't see why the Arabs will moderate their position. If that is the Israeli position.

Now, let me say, I don't put the blame on one side, I put the blame on both sides. And let me -- there are -- I demand concessions from Israel. But when I demand concessions from Israel, let me say, it is because of love of Israel. There may be people who will demand the same concessions because they are pro-PLO. I make those demands because I'm pro-Israel, because I think that is also important that we reach a settlement. But we have to give the Arabs an incentive why to moderate their position.

Arabs, and mostly, Palestinians, understand that -- and perhaps that was the motivating factor that produced that change in their position -- that if there is no settlement there will be many calamities for them and for us. We are in the same boat, Israelis and Palestinians. If there is no settlement there will be hell for them and for us.

It seems to me that this conflict has very high potentialities of escalation, violent escalations. If Israelis won't see a possibility of a solution, there are people here in the United States speaking about the Massada complex, and so on. People are very much with complexes. I don't believe that there is such a Massada complex, and so on. But I do see a possibility of another complex, and that is the Samson complex, which is much more dangerous. And that is if people say Samson -- perhaps you don't remember the story in the Bible, but the story is that Samson pushed two pillars -- he was standing between two pillars -- he knew that the house will collapse on him, and that he will die, but all the Philistines who gathered at that day in that temple, all die with

-6-

him. And ever since then there is saying in the Bible, which I'll translate from Hebrew -- I don't know if that is the authorized translation -- and it reads, Let me die with the Philistines.

So, if there is no solution, if there is no settlement, there will be hell on our side, hell will spill over to the whole Middle East. I do believe that we have to declare, to make it very clear, that the Palestinians deserve as collectivity, that full political expression will be given to their entity in the form of statehood. The Palestinians won't agree that they deserve -- or that you have autonomy under Israeli tutelage. They must have a state of their own. Even if this state will exist one hour, and afterwards confederate with Jordan. But if you -- and I do believe there is a necessity for it to confederate with Jordan, because Jordan is the outlet, furthermore, there are demographic incentives here.

I don't see that one can dispute the Palestinian's right to have a state of their own. Once they have that state it is natural that it will confederate. And it's not an accident of history that both Jordanians and Palestinians speak about confederation.

I do think there were made many mistakes in letting the interpretation congeal after Camp David, as if Camp David agreement allows for perpetual autonomy. The Camp David agreement is a very short one, (inaudible) accords, but there is one sentence that repeats five times. And that is that the Camp David came to implement -- the accords came to implement Security Council Resolution 242 and Security Council 242, at the center of it, is that that Article which calls for withdrawal.

I don't see any possibility of allowing autonomy, and I don't believe that autonomy is something important. It's transitory, and it's not important if it will be two years, or three years. What is important is what will be at the end of the autonomy. And that has to be negotiated. We cannot -- after Camp David it seems to me that that cannot be left on a limb.

I'm not in love with the PLO. I consider the PLO an ugly organization. But that is immaterial. If we negotiate it is -- we have to negotiate with the PLO. And, by negotiating with the PLO it doesn't mean that we give the PLO an affidavit of good behavior. We have to negotiate with them.

There is no hope for more moderate elements beside the PLO. You can't bypass the PLO. Anyone who thinks that there will be moderate leadership in the occupied areas, I think, is completely wrong. And let me put it very bluntly. It seems to me that that is a mistake to criminalize the PLO as by criminal -- describing the PLO as if the PLO is only a terroristic organization. By criminalizing the PLO one criminalizes all the Palestinian people, and that is wrong, morally and politically.

If you don't open for the PLO a vista -- a political vista, of course then what is left is to go to choose the road of violence. They started with violence, but afterwards, they recognized, first when they used to describe the armed struggle, they described the armed struggle as terrorism, afterwards they realized that there are other possibilities.

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PLO. And let me say, the most important demand, as far as I am concerned, is they have to spell out what do they mean by self-determination, because self-determination, you can determine that you are the master of the world, and that can follow from self-determination. So, what are the limits of self-determination? Or, for instance, they speak about the inalienable rights, or, in Arabic they call it mahakuk-febde(?), that fix the existing rights. What do they mean by these rights? What are they?

It's impossible to leave that unspelled in an amorphous fashion. Or, when they speak about the right of return, return to

where? How many? What does it mean? Compensation, or some speak about symbolic return. Professor Walid Khallady(sp?) speaks about symbolic return. What is the symbol? There can be a big symbol and a small symbol. And one has to know exactly what are the dimensions of the symbol.

And let me come to the end of my presentation. It seems to me that there will be a very severe crisis in Israel. When people realize that their hopes of bigger Israel, that we can control or keep or annex the West Bank did not come true. People will blame themselves, and, perhaps, psychologically, for the sanity of the people, it's better if there will be scapegoating, putting the blame on leaders, that they misled the people.

To my mind, the problem in Israel is not political, it's meta-political. That is to say, it has to do with basic patterns of thinking. And once they change, once those mistaken -- which I have tried to identify, and I try to do it in my book on the Bar Kochba and my last book, The Fateful Decisions, what are those distortions.

Every one of us, and every group, and every nation has blind spots, have areas that evade, that escape our attention and our scrutiny. And true friendship is if you draw the attention of your friend to his blind spots. Intellectual life, as far as I am concerned, is one's struggle with one's own blind spots.

There will be a crisis in Zionism. Zionism was amorphous, its borders were not clear. If we withdraw, then there will be some kind of a decision, hard facts, what are the limits of Zionism.

(AUDIO BREAK) It seems to me that as a result, there is need to come up with an ideology and vision, albeit acknowledging that we have to withdraw, that we were mistaken, that people were mistaken, is a very bitter pill to swallow.

And besides that, there is need to come with some -- to give the people some hope, some vision. And what I try to propagate the idea of what I call "Zionism of quality." Even if we annex the West Bank, we shall be a small state. We shall be smaller if we don't annex the West Bank. But Israel is endowed with a lot of talent, there are many gifted people. And it seems to me that what the thrust of the country has to go for -- to be for excellence, and not what Begin towards populism, towards a lower common denominator.

When I speak about excellence, I don't mean elitistic excellence, limited to a small group, but, rather, shared by great numbers. I do believe that the intellectuals in Israel is a weak segment in our society. When they saw that the problem is that the country goes astray in its -- in thinking in national -- they should have come up and stand in the bridge. They have not done that, and I'm very much alive(?) today at the Hebrew University, at most what professors are ready to do is between one sabbatical and another

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sabbatical, to sign a proclamation in the newspapers. And by that they feel that they have acquitted themselves, and now they can carry one.

And it seems to me that what is important is to change the climate of opinion in Israel. And let me say, my main effort is not to change, to make -- to be impressive here, but rather, unoriented internally, because I do think that the solution is there. It is true that external -- we are not isolated. And it's very true that climate of opinion can be changed, helped to change as a result of what people speak, say, describe, brought(?). And I do think that the Jews all over the world have a very important role to play, and they should not be inhibited that if they are abroad they should not express opinion on Israeli policy. Israeli policies concern them, because what is at stake is not only Israel, but it has much wider -- it will have much wider repercussions on the Jews, and even wider than that.

And it seems, therefore, it seems to me that the important factor is to change the climate of opinion, and to point out what are the distortions, to try and open a new chapter in the Middle East. I don't expect the Jews to be nice, I don't expect the Arabs to be nice. And let me say that both religions, to use computer language, are not friendly. And that, if those understand that without a settlement what awaits them is hell, that is conducive to a settlement. Thank you.

END OF REMARKS



[end]

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Dear Sirs

Please continue to do your
best to eliminate the
depraved savagery being
inflicted on Palestinians by
Israelis. Most Christians
now consider Israelis
worse than Nazi SS troops.

It's not fair that
millions of Palestinians
should be deprived of
human rights. They are
not animals but humans
whom God has created.

Help them !!

Long Island
Catholic

Apr. 27, 1988

Shame!

Shame!

Shame!

Shame!

Pat arch Sabbah: Jerusalem's embattled Catholic bishop

"Please hurry . . . Our fate here and the solution of our problem is in the United States. If the United States decides to solve the problem it will be solved. If it does not decide it will not be solved."

— Patriarch Michel Sabbah
Jerusalem, March 8, 1988

Patriarch Michel Sabbah, who heads the Roman Catholic Church in the Holy Land, is a quiet person with a gentle, peaceful smile — but the diocese he heads has been anything but quiet or peaceful since Pope John Paul appointed him last December.

The day Patriarch Sabbah was ordained in Rome, Israeli occupation troops came to one of his parishes, Holy Family in Ramallah, severely beating the associate pastor and dragging him through the streets.

When parish members decided to hold a march after Mass the following Sunday to protest this humiliation, Israeli soldiers came into their church immediately following Communion and fired two or three shots under the pews, forcing everyone to flee for their lives.

Whether the beating and shooting were intentionally timed to coincide with Patriarch Sabbah's ordination is not known, but some experienced observers believe they were. Before being named to his present position Patriarch Sabbah had been President of Bethlehem University, which the Israeli military had closed down on October 28.

Patriarch Sabbah is the first native Palestinian ever to head the Roman Catholic Church in the Holy Land. His appointment, which came only three weeks after the present uprising began last December, is viewed by many Palestinians, both Christian and Moslem, as an indication of Pope John Paul's support for their cause.

As the Israeli government has taken increasingly violent measures to stop the demonstrations — including beatings and deliberately breaking bones — Patriarch Sabbah has taken several steps to show that Palestinian Catholics strongly support the protests against the Israeli military occupation of their homeland, which was conquered in the 1967 war.

First Patriarch Sabbah joined the other Christian bishops in Jerusalem in issuing a statement protesting the beating and shooting. As a result he and the other bishops were threatened with retaliation by the Israeli government. Military censors



Making Peace

BY
IVAN J.
KAUFFMAN

kept the statement from being published.

Patriarch Sabbah has also spoken out in the press. He told Italian reporters, "It is normal for people to rebel and say 'enough' after 20 years of occupation." He added, "I hope all this suffering will not be in vain — that this clear expression against such a long military occupation will make people understand it has to end."

In an interview in Jerusalem he told me, "Our problem is not with Israel alone. Our problem is with the United States." When I asked him what the United States needed to do, he said, "To admit equal rights for everybody."

When I asked what he meant he said, "To be very plain, now the Israeli has his state, his representatives who vote in his name. But on the other side these things do not exist. The Palestinian has no state, he has no representatives to talk in his name. That's it. Therefore we are in a position of inequality."

There are about 55 Roman Catholic parishes in the Diocese of Jerusalem, with about 65,000 members. The vast majority of these Catholics, including Patriarch Sabbah, are Arabic-speaking natives of Palestine. Some trace their family ancestry back to the original Christians of the first century.

The fact that very few U.S. Catholics know we have fellow Catholics in Palestine is very painful to them. And the fact that our government gives \$1 million a day to the Israeli government — whose policies if continued will lead to the extinction of the Christian community in the Holy Land — is incomprehensible to them.

Patriarch Sabbah and his flock need our help.

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American Jewish Committee
165 East 56 Street
New York NY



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April 28, 1988

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
45 East 89th Street (18F)
New York, NY 10128

Dear Marc:

As happy as I was to receive your thoughtful note of April 15, I was distressed that you reached me first! I had just learned of your hospitalization and had intended, first thing upon my return from Israel, to write to you, to wish you well.

So let me do that first: I am hoping for your refuah shleimah, pronto (to mix metaphors a bit). We need you well, quickly.

Many thanks for your good wishes. As you can understand, my appointment represents the culmination of years of aspiration; at the same time, it means the beginning of lots of hard work to address the issues of concern to the Jewish people - issues which have rarely seemed more pressing.

I look forward to working on them with you, and to seeing you soon to go over all the territory you suggest in your note. In the meantime, warmest regards and good health!

As ever,

Ira Silverman

IS/cpa

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date April 29, 1988
to IRD FILE
from George Gruen *GG*
subject GORBACHEV MEETING WITH ARAFAT

Since writing my memo of 4/25/88, I have come across the attached article in the Jerusalem Post of April 12, 1988, which gives the assessment of various Israeli scholars on the significance of the recent discussions in Moscow between Yasir Arafat and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

/ed

cc: Charney Bromberg
 Ted Ellendorf
 David Geller
 Bert Gold
 David Harris
 Selma Hirsh
 Miles Jaffe
 Leo Nevas
 Ira Silverman
 Marc Tanenbaum ✓
 Bill Trosten
 Gary Wolf

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Gorbachev's statement on Israel seen as tactical move for Moscow

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER
Jerusalem Post Reporter 4/12/88

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's statement Saturday stressing Israel's right to exist reflects the more active role Moscow is seeking in the region and the changing Soviet stance towards Israel, said Prof. Amnon Sela of the Hebrew University yesterday.

"Whereas in the past, one could say 'OK, they pay lip service to the need to recognize Israel, or to the fact that the Soviet Union was a party to the original recognition,' now it is all different. It is operational," said Sela, a professor of Russian history and international affairs.

"It's a very encouraging and straightforward statement," he added. "The Russians are sticking to their guns, saying that Israel is there, and the Arabs should take that into consideration. No matter what, negotiations are not possible without the Palestinians recognizing Israel, although this does not reduce by one iota the rights of the Palestinians."

But another Soviet-watcher, Ya'acov Roi, argues that the Gorbachev statement is more of a change in tone than in content of Soviet Middle East policy.

"The most important thing about the statement is the tactics. It was made at a time when Yasser Arafat was in

Moscow," said Roi, a Russian history professor at Tel Aviv University and a specialist in Soviet Middle East policy. "For years the Soviets have been telling the PLO they have to recognize the existence of the state of Israel," said Roi. "Arafat has been in Moscow and visits have ended without any joint statement because he refused to recognize the state."

Now, the Soviet leader, a man known for his pragmatism, is attempting to pressure Arafat a little more. Gorbachev thinks he can make progress on the Arab-Israeli conflict if "Arafat will swallow the bait," said Roi.

Seen in a broader perspective, Gorbachev's statement is another element in Moscow's stepped-up activity in the region, following his assumption of power, said both Roi and Sela.

It's also part of a steadily growing pattern of contacts between Moscow and Israel, said Sela.

"They don't just say they regret the severance of relations in 1967, they are taking steps to correct it," said Sela. "There are signs, such as a Soviet delegation visiting here, and talks about an Israeli consulate being established again in Moscow."

(Continued on Back Page)

(Continued from Page One)

"Moreover, I think that the Soviet Union would now be prepared to resume relations once peace negotiations start, as opposed to before, when that was to be the prize, at the end of negotiations."

Gorbachev's statement also can be seen as a signal to the U.S. that Russia has a role to play in the Middle East - following U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's not very successful visit to the region.

"Shultz is trying to do everything on his own," said Roi. "Gorbachev wants to show that he can influence events. What the Palestinians do and say in fact be controlled by Gorbachev, nobody else."

The continued unrest in the territories has stirred the Soviet leader's interest in the Arab-Israeli conflict, because it gives the Soviet Union added leverage as a partner in peace efforts, Roi added.

"With everything happening in the territories, Gorbachev has chips. The Soviets don't like talking when they can't do anything, when they have an inferior position," said Roi.

"I think Gorbachev can see that something concrete could materialize from the PLO's recognition of Israel...such as the international conference and the Palestinian state."

On the other hand, Roi doesn't see the Soviet statement as particularly kind to Israel, despite its insistence on Israel's right to exist. He noted that Gorbachev's statement talked about Israel's return to the 1967 borders as the "key precondition" to any peace settlement. That suggests that the Soviets "are not even talking about the 1967 borders as the final borders, but negotiations based on the 1947 partition plan," Roi said.

The 1947 partition plan also figures prominently in an interview with Arafat in Moscow to be published tomorrow in the Israeli communist press.

In the interview, the PLO leader said he and Gorbachev agreed to honour the 1947 UN resolution dividing Palestine into Jewish and Palestinian states. Since Israel already exists, the problem is to found a Palestinian state, said Arafat. Rakah officials revealed details of the interview yesterday.

But Arafat also reportedly said that the "them or us" stance of right-wing circles in Israel is "definitely not our attitude. We are prepared to establish our independent state in any area from which Israel withdraws. But we receive no response from the Israeli government."

Arafat spoke last week to Rakah's Moscow representative, Leon Zehavi.

The White House yesterday played down the significance of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's urging PLO chief Yasser Arafat to recognize Israel's right to exist.

"He has offered those friendly suggestions in the past, so it's not a new proposal," said White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater. "Obviously we agree that the PLO should recognize Israel's right to exist."

Asked what Gorbachev's motives might be in making his statement, Fitzwater said: "It would appear that the Soviet Union is taking a greater interest in the Middle East."

The Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* quoted Gorbachev as telling Arafat: "The Palestinians are a people with a difficult fate. But they receive broad international support, and this is the guarantee for resolving the main question for Palestinians - self-determination."

"In the same way," Gorbachev said, "recognition of the state of Israel, consideration of its security interests, [and] the solution to this question is a necessary element for the establishment of peace and good-neighbourliness in the region, based on the principles of international law."

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He will cover you
with his pinions,
and under his wings
you will find refuge.

PSALM
91:4

Phoenix, May 1988

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum,

In these weeks and months of celebration in Israel
our hearts are joining you, asking the Lord for His
help and protection.

With you we grieve about the so often negative
reports by the media. From our Sisters in Jerusalem
we know how different the real situation often has
been.

Because of the unrest the printing in Jerusalem was
delayed and the booklet could not be in your hands
at the date of the 40th anniversary. Yet you all
and the people and land of Israel have been very
much on our hearts when we thanked the Lord at this
anniversary.

We do hope that this booklet and Mother Basilea's
letter will bring you comfort in these often so
distressing times.

With you we pray for the

SHALOM AL KOL JISRAEL!

The Sisters of Mary

at Canaan in the Desert, Phoenix

PS. We thought you might like to see our new US-
edition "Israel, My Chosen People". We enclose too
our letter we sent to about 5500 addresses on our
mailing list. With warmest greetings, S. Deborah

גנויגים קומוניסטיים ררררר

בשורה של פשיטות על מחבואים במאנילה. כולל בית ששימש כבית חולים למורדים פצועים

ששימש כבית חולים מרד למורדים פצועים.
"באחד התאים נמצא ציוד אלווה מורדני ופצצות תיקשורת באמצעות כושרי, ציין זה הלה זוהי מהלומה חשובה לקונטריסטית שיתקנו את מרכז התקשורת שלהם במאנילה הלה נשלחה עם אישים חשובים בתנועת המהפכה.
הקונטריסטית נלחמה בממשלה מאז 1969 ובינה עם פועלים בבעט בכל אחד מבין 75 המחוזות הפיליפינים.

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עוד אמר כי חיליים פשטו על שפה מחבואים של המורדים במאנילה והביחתה סלל בית

מאנילה נרדמו פשיטות ועצב חיליים כבבא הפיליפינים לרדו אומלל 20 מנהיג מורדים ששימשו סיים בנדים בשורה של פשיטות על מחבואים במאנילה ששימשו אקטו חמא בכל גישות חסכו ואסון של הבבא על המורדים אשר שנישלים מאו עלתה תשיבא אקטו לאלסון ב-1966.
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כנס מנהיגים יהודיים ודיפלומטים יפניים מזהיר: 5/2/88

אנטישמיות מתפשטת ביפאן אף שאין בה כמעט יהודים

כמה מהמשתתפים הסבירו את מגמות האנטישמיות בתרבות היפנים מפני הגבלות הסחר של ארה"ב • הוועד היהודי האמריקאי יקים בטוקיו מרכז ללימודי היהדות

הרווחות כפוליסטיקה היפנית. הסגרד הפאני בארה"ב נבאמו באכדונגה, אשר השיב בחורשים האחרונים למספר חברי קונגרס ולמספר מנהיגים יהודיים בנשא האנטישמיות ביפאן, אמר כי "כששלת ישאן והעם הפאני מתגבר רים באופן גמרי לאנטישמיות".
הממשלה גם מתחשלת לקשר הר הודי ובדל לאומי בביתל סאל קוניה אשר אינה מבוססת לחלוטין, ומתחשלת לכל מי שהקב בעמדות אלו כבלתי אדאיי-אמר הסגרד הפאני.

שיטמות הפאניזם הרא תופעה וחלפת ואינה משקפת את העצת

ציר בפרלמנט הברזילי הניח סיר לילה על דוכן הנואמים במחאה

ברזיליה (ועד) ציר וועם בפרלמנט הברזילי הצבי ביזר ר סירלילה על דוכן הנואמים כדי למחות בדרך זו על רבר ביקורת שנמתח עליו מצד מפלגה דייבה ודיה, חיימה פאליארין, וצח סיר לילה פלסטי כבצע סול על דוכן הר אמרם בהסיוו שזה ש למנהיג האידעו המקצועי, ואיד מנגלי, חתם של פאליארין עלתה לאחד כנסטאני אינד העונשים תיאצו אותו וצירם אחרים מאשי בפלגנו כראיבי העם, מכיון שהתנגדו לכמה צערי המרמה שהוצעו בקונגרס.
סגישו את סיר הלילה בידו וברז פאליארין בקול רם כי סיעת האיגודים המקצועיים מפניה "ל כיני צואה, וזהה, ריבית וקשים".
פאליארין לא נגוח על סה כניס סר לילה לאולם הישיבות ונחאס וסאן אוליבו ודורה נשא כפלטת עשנים כסאלית הכסונפת לסיעת האיגודים המקצועיים היה זה כנאלץ להסיר את סר הלילה מוכן הנואמים ולהצביע על העצמה.

ואשינגטון וארפי, ואנטישמיות מכה שורשים ביפאן למרות העובדה כי לא מתגוררים בה כמעט יהודים - הוועד כנס של כלומרים מנהיגים יהודיים ודיפלומטים יפאניים אשר נעדר שלשות בולתיים מנחות באשינגטון.

כמה מן המשתתפים הסבירו את עליית המגמות האנטישמיות ביפאן בתרבות היפאניים מהגבלות סחר שארה"ב מתכוונת להסיל על ישאן, וכן בשל התפקד הברדו של ישאן בעולם המערבי.

ספרות אנטישמית הלה להפיע ביפאן כשנתיים האחרונות שני ספרים שפורסמו תחת שמי של כוסאמי אותו נושאים את התחלתה "אם תבין את היהודים, תבין את העולם", ראם תבין את היהודים, תבין את ישאן, הספרים נבמדו בלמעלה כמיליון עותקים.

המסר של אותו הא כי על ישאן להגן על עצמה כפני הקשר היהודי, שתכליתו להרוס את ישאן. הא סוען, כי היהודים הם אשר חיסבו את נפילת המדינה ביחולסטורט והם אשר הורסים את כלכלת ארה"ב כעת אותו יודע גם לספר כי תשיא ריגון הוא "נשיא רוס" אשר נתון למניפולציות כל יעציו היהודים ובי מוכר המדינה גודר שולץ יוד עם ארבע משפחות יהודיות, והקפלה, מלון, מדינן ודדפתט-הם אשר כנהלים את ארה"ב.

כיום מתגוררים ביפאן רק 1,000 יהודים רובם ורים "עליו ללמד את השאנים כמה הרים אוחת הר יהודים" - אמר נשיא הוועד היהודי האמריקאי המנהיג מלחמה סאד עלו השתתף בביתן היטלס והא שפר כי אידענו מהסון האקים ביפאן מרכז ללימודי היהדות רחוז קאסו, יועץ פולטי לטגר דחת ישאן, אשר במגישה כי הא

האוצה

החקים בפקולטה למספטים של א ריח כושא שמי שיטת הבחינה בו כנסת בנדים מרמער וסהלסר.
יששים כיוותים כדי לגבש את

צורה תוגש הצעת חוק לשניר שיטת ח: אשר תוכנה ער צורת החוקה וחברי כשטיח.

לת להשפיע

בעיקר החוקה כנסת מוכיח שלוחן סקל להשפיע.

ים שלאחר אן כוח להשפיע במדינה וכי באה העצרת לסמן החוקה והוכיחה כי ימים יש סימי חייבים לעשות מעשה כדי ח: ישראל לחקן את צורת התקידה להגן

י האחרים שכבר שלחו נלוות לכנסת לרה למנהיג המפלגה בה אותה תומך ובה קק את חוק ישר וכויות האדם, וקברית חת לכנסת ולראשון הממשלה עוד כנסת

ישראל

תל, 50305 תל-אביב 61500



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.

COMMUNICATION COMMISSION

Room 860, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115-0050 (212) 870-2575

Patricia McClurg, President

Arie R. Brouwer, General Secretary

The Rev. Dave Pomeroy
Director for Media Resources

May 3, 1988

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum
American Jewish Committee
165 E. 56th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Council of Churches production on homelessness, "No Place Like Home," will be broadcast on the NBC-TV affiliate in your area, WNBC-TV, on July 17 at 1:00 p.m.

A poster and viewer's guide has been produced for this program and is available for your distribution. Please contact me at (212) 870-2574 if you are interested in obtaining a limited quantity. Or, you can reproduce the enclosed copy.

If you have not contacted your local affiliate regarding the production of a PSA for one of the program's breaks, now is the time to do so.

Thank you for your continued support in promoting this most important program.

Yours truly,

Mary Byrne Hoffmann
Program Contact

Enc.

MAY 13 1988

memorandum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date May 4, 1988

to Marc Tanenbaum/George Gruen
from M. Bernard Resnikoff

subject

You will surely recall the liaison group, chaired by your obedient servant, which was a program AJC organized for the consultation among Jewish and Christian representatives of interfaith organizations concerning problems before they emerged as a way of off-setting and anticipating difficulties in this multi-ethnic society. There have been a number of such consultations, the last one of which culminated in the brochure we published earlier this year on regulations for visas for arriving Christians which has received some pretty good reactions.

I want to report to you about current developments concerning a forthcoming meeting of this liaison group.

In a preliminary meeting in our office with Joseph Emanuel of the Israel Interfaith Committee and representatives of the United Christian Council in Israel, there emerged the feeling, just the feeling, that Jewish attitudes towards Christian institutions and persons in this country are becoming increasingly denigrating and insulting; and that, in terms of behavior, acts of violence, of destruction, breaking windows, of unexplained fires, are on the increase.

We do not now know that this is true but we are certainly going to find out.

Consequently, I wanted to give you advance notice that on Monday May 16 there will be an important planning committee meeting of our liaison group that will take place in our new offices (this will be the first group meeting to take place here) for the purpose of planning a consultation for the entire group sometime before July 1. The purpose of the planning committee, is, as indicated, to plan the consultation and to start to do at least two things: 1) to try to get the facts rather than lean on impressions, 2) and to start thinking through different options available to us to ameliorate either the problems of attitude or behavior that we believe will become increasingly difficult in the immediate period ahead.

I will report to you on developments as they unfold. Meanwhile, in the light of your experiences, and in the light of the experiences of the Interreligious Affairs Department, I would welcome any advice that you may have concerning procedure or

if there are similar experiences, known to you, elsewhere that are relevant.

I thank you in advance in anticipation of such help that you may be able to give.

Regards,

cc: Bert Gold
Jim Rudin/Judi Banki



הסתדרות הרבנים דאמריקה • RABBINICAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA
275 Seventh Avenue • New York, New York 10001 • (212) 807-7888

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Cable: MISRABONIM, N.Y.

18 Iyar, 5748
May 5, 1988

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022-2746

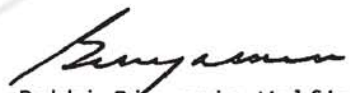
Dear Marc:

I am sorry that I will not be able to attend the ceremony when you will be presented with "The International Interfaith Medallion" of the International Council of Christians and Jews. I will be away at our annual convention in Wisconsin.

Please accept my congratulations and "mazel tov" on receiving this most prestigious award. I can think of no person more deserving of it. Your contributions to relations with the Christian community have brought honor and respect to the entire Jewish community, not only to the organization that you represent. I add my own praise to the accolades that you have and will continue to receive.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes,

Very cordially yours,


Rabbi Binyamin Walfish
Executive Vice-President

BW:sr

From **Sir Sigmund Sternberg** KCSG JP

Star House Grafton Road London NW5 4BD Telephone 01-485 2538

To: *Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum*

Date: *23-5-88*

Enclosures:



- ☒ for information
- ☐ for return
- ☐ for retention
- ☐ action needed
- ☐ please phone
- ☐ as agreed
- ☐ ref. your letter

With Compliments

Sir Sigmund Sternberg
Branksome Courtany Ave.
London. N6 4 LP
England.

Paris, May 18, 1988.

Dear Sir Sigmund,

It was a happy conjunction of circumstances which made it possible for me to attend the celebration of the ICCJ Award to my famous and dear friend Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum. Indeed, you could not have chosen a better recipient.

Also, kindly find here my appreciative thanks for your mentioning my name in the course of your excellent presentation.

With kindest remembrance to Lady Hazel,

Cordially,

Claire Huchet-Bishop

Madame Huchet-Bishop
107 rue de Vaugirard
75006 Paris.

cc. Rabbi Tanenbaum

MAY 13 1988

memorandum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date May 5, 1988

to Marc Tanenbaum
from M. Bernard Resnikoff

subject

I just received word and I am quick to congratulate you on the recognition you will be getting from the International Conference of Christians and Jews next week. It is a distinction for you but a credit to all of us who are associated in the same endeavors. When I am in touch with Sir. Siegmund next, I will share with him what I think of his good taste and wisdom.

Not to be undone, dear colleague, but on a scale much more modest appropriate to our circumstances, I am also being recognized by the Scottish Church in Jerusalem.

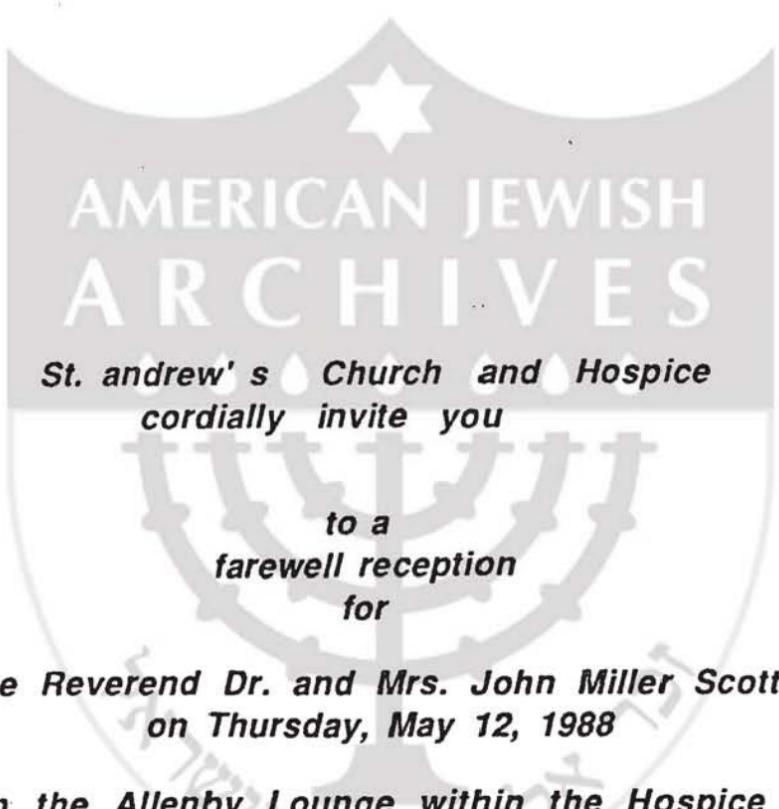
The day after your recognition, the St. Andrew's Church is holding a reception here as a farewell to the outgoing minister Reverend Miller Scott. In attendance will be the Anglican Archbishop of Jerusalem, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, government officials and the like. For the very first time, they have decided to include among the speakers a representative of the Jewish people for the expression of appropriate sentiments. So they picked on your obedient servant to represent the Jewish community which is a credit to the AJC. As a former yeshiva bocher, I am not sure how my Rebbe would take to this.

cc: Bert Gold



Dear Bernie,

I appreciate very much your characteristic thoughtfulness in writing some weeks ago to congratulate me on receiving the ICCJ "Interfaith Medallion". Your note meant a great deal to me, coming as it did from one of my most respected colleagues and long-time collaborators.



AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

*St. Andrew's Church and Hospice
cordially invite you*

*to a
farewell reception
for*

*The Reverend Dr. and Mrs. John Miller Scott
on Thursday, May 12, 1988*

*in the Allenby Lounge within the Hospice
from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.*

*Apologies only
Tel : 717701*

CARDINAL'S OFFICE
1011 FIRST AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10022

May 9, 1988

Dear Mr. Nevas:

His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connor was most pleased to receive the thoughtful invitation to attend the presentation of The International Interfaith Medallion to Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum. As you are well aware Rabbi Tanenbaum's work is of great interest to him. It is therefore most regrettable that previous Archdiocese commitments will prevent him from being with you on May 11.

While he is not able to participate in this event, please know of the Cardinal's prayerful best wishes.

Sincerely,

James F. McCarthy

Rev. Msgr. James F. McCarthy
Secretary to the Cardinal

Mr. Leo Nevas, Chair
Board of Governors
The American Jewish Committee
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022-2746

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMISSION
STEERING COMMITTEE MINUTES -- 5/11/88

In the absence of Chairman Miles Jaffe, Morton Lowenthal chaired.

Mr. Lowenthal recognized several guests from Latin America. He reported that Rabbi Tanenbaum was on the mend and would be present for the Board of Governors' luncheon and the presentation of an award to him by the International Council of Christians and Jews, as well as at other sessions of the Annual Meeting.

I. Israel: AJC Programming

AJC President Ted Ellenoff reviewed the late March "Fly-In on Israel" sponsored jointly by the IRD, Community Services Department and the Washington office which brought nearly 100 Chapter leaders from around the country for a series of intensive briefings with Congressional, Administration, Israeli Embassy figures and other notables in anticipation of the April Congressional recess. The central purpose of the Fly-In was to stimulate Chapter efforts to reverse the impression in Congress that the silence of the organized Jewish community was symptomatic of an erosion of support for Israel. Many Chapters subsequently reported meetings with Senators and Representatives on the basis of the Fly-In briefings and materials, most notably, "Talking Points," prepared by the IRD.

AJC's Washington Representative David Harris, spoke on some of the nuances of the impact of developments in Israel on Congress, noting that, in the aftermath of the letter to Secretary of State Shultz by 30 Senators, 9 conservative Republicans chose to advance a letter supportive of Israel. This was a cause of some concern, not because of its content, but because, in the past, Congressional support for Israel was assiduously cultivated and demonstrated as a "wall-to-wall" non-partisan phenomenon. This letter, Harris noted, was a demonstration that support for Israel could take on the appearance of an ideologically divided issue.

Mr. Harris also noted that recent polls demonstrate certain cleavages in popular support for Israel: e.g., in New England, and particularly among those 55 and over, support levels for the Palestinians have risen to virtually the same as for Israel.

On the subject of other AJC programming, Mr. Harris noted additional areas of activity besides meeting with members of Congress, specifically editorial boards and coalition partners. The latter is an area where AJC has been unique among American Jewish organizations and needs even more intensified

effort. Elaborating on manifestations of erosion in support for Israel, Chuckie Holstein reported that a candidate for Congress said he had been counseled to "stay away from Israel" in contrast to the prevailing norm in which candidates have been outspoken in their support for Israel. Ellie Lazarus indicated that she has sensed that Christian friends are confused about the loyalties of American Jews regarding Israel and the United States. Within the family, Richard Rice noted with concern that many Jews appear to be disassociating themselves from Israel. Charney Bromberg, Deputy Director, recommended an agency-wide "damage assessment" of the impact of the Palestinian uprising on Israel's image and support in the United States.

Programmatic suggestions for dealing with the situation included Elmer Winter's recommendation that consensus positions or interpretations be developed and promulgated on the key current issues. Bob Brill noted the positive public relations produced by Wisconsin's governor on return from a mission to Israel, suggesting that AJC organize a mission to Israel of non-Jewish honorees.

II. Arab-Jewish Relations in Israel

In light of manifestations of Israeli-Arab sympathy with the Palestinian uprising, including some demonstrations which turned violent, the Commission heard Rabbi Bruce Cohen, director of Interns for Peace, discuss the current status of Arab-Jewish relations in Israel. Interns for Peace, is a form of Arab-Jewish "Peace Corps," which brings young Jewish and Arab "interns" into villages conducting programs for the arts, "sports as a common language," and "education for democracy" -- all designed to increase Arab-Jewish interaction and mutual understanding. Rabbi Cohen pointed to the general placidity of "Land Day" -- the anniversary of an Israeli Arab demonstration against Israeli land acquisitions that resulted in six deaths. Israeli Arabs aggressively sought to make sure that March 30th would be peaceful and their success, in Rabbi Cohen's estimation, was a validation of the activities of over 50 organizations involved in Jewish Arab relations. In particular, he emphasized the role of Israeli Arabs as the most effective bridge to the Arab populations of the administered territories. He asked that the American Jewish Committee, which has supported Interns for Peace in the past, intensify its efforts on behalf of Arab-Jewish understanding in Israel.

III. Soviet Jewry Agenda: Projected Developments

Richie Maass, past president of AJC and Chair of the Soviet Jewry Task Force, reported on key developments concerning Soviet Jewry. The numbers of those leaving are up substantially over their previous low levels, but have not yet begun to approximate the high level of 1979. He focused on the plan to manifest a presence for Soviet Jewry in Helsinki prior to the

Summit meeting in Moscow at the end of the month. No major Soviet Jewry manifestation is being organized in Moscow because of the shortage of hotel rooms and problems in securing tourist visas. Nonetheless, Soviet Jews in Moscow and other cities are expected to manifest their presence during the Summit.

In the months ahead, it will be necessary for the American Soviet Jewry movement to re-examine its position on the Jackson-Vanik trade agreement since one of the clear results and goals of improving U.S.-Soviet relations is increased trade. Mr. Maass indicated that, in the event the Soviets permit increased and regular emigration, the Soviet Jewry movement would probably not oppose the waiver of the Jackson-Vanik limitations, but this issue is one for further and concentrated consideration by the AJC Soviet Jewry Task Force and the International Relations Commission.

David Harris just returned from a mission to Rome where he interviewed at the State Department's request the most recent emigres from the Soviet Union. He said they reported a general liberalizing of procedures and atmosphere. In more than forty in-depth interviews and nearly sixty more less-structured encounters, Mr. Harris found that not only do the Soviet Jews indicate a general easing in the atmosphere -- some said the Soviets even invited them to apply -- but are being flexible on degree of relationship. While there is a feeling that the number of applicants will increase as word of mouth spreads about the relative ease of the process, many will still be cautioned by the experience of those who applied in the banner emigration year of 1979 but whose applications were rejected with the radical change of Soviet policy that year.

The most dramatic development, however, has been a new procedure designed to foster direct flights to Israel. Applicants are being advised on the application form that they can pick up their visa for Israel in Bucharest. That means that, unlike the procedure in Vienna, where emigres had the option to decide not to go to Israel, no such choice will be available in Bucharest. On the other hand, the United States has remained adamant on the question of "freedom of choice" and the Soviets are permitting applications to be made at the American Embassy with some indication of flexibility beyond the first-degree relative standard. The situation poses yet another substantive policy question for the American Soviet Jewry movement which has been, over the years, an aliyah movement advocating emigration to Israel, but which has been, nonetheless, equally adamant about preserving the freedom for Soviet Jews to choose where they wish to emigrate and live. This, too, will be the subject of further discussion in Task Force and Commission meetings.

IV. Update on AJC German and Austrian Programs

Eleanor Lazarus, Chairperson of The Community Services Department reported on the recent "Textbook Conference" the AJC co-sponsored in Bonn. The purpose of the Conference was to deal with the lack of knowledge about Jews, and particularly American Jews, among German secondary students. The perception is, according to Mrs. Lazarus, frozen in the post-World War II image of Jews as victims. A computer search of 200 secondary school texts found that nothing was written about American Jewry, an important element of which is German in origin.

The Conference was unexpectedly well-attended by virtually all German textbook publishers and representatives of the education departments of all 11 German States. President Ellenoff attributed the breadth of this participation to the personal interest and backing provided by Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Ellenoff also noted that there will be a second meeting in New York following last winter's meeting in German, with the Atlantik Bruecke (Atlantic Bridge) best understood as the German equivalent of the Tri-Lateral Commission. The Conference projected for this Spring in Austria has been shelved because of concern among Austrian officials, the Austrian Jewish community, and the AJC that the open sore of Kurt Waldheim's presidency can only be aggravated by the projected Conference. Also noted was the controversy that had surfaced prominently in the Western media that Rabbi Neuman was leaving his congregation in East Germany with much public vituperation. Mr. Ellenoff noted that the phenomenon of a Rabbi who doesn't get along with his congregation is hardly a unique or startling one.

V. Developing Programs on Japan and the Pacific Rim

Martin Kellner, a member of the Commission and Chairman of the International Relations Commission of the Los Angeles Chapter described in broad outline plans for a "project" to deal programmatically with the Pacific Rim -- i.e., the bloc of Asian industrial nations anchored by Japan.

In addition to the developments explored in the February 2, 1988, AJC consultation on "Japan, Jews and Judaism" (which were further explored in a Forum at the Annual Meeting), most notably manifestations of anti-Semitism and Japanese participation in the Arab boycott of Israel, Mr. Kellner elaborated on the growing influence of the entire region as America's principal trading partner.

There are, Mr. Kellner pointed out, over 700,000 Jews on the Eastern edge of the Pacific Rim (i.e., the Western United States), many of whom are prominent in international trade with Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore,

etc. Moreover, AJC has special expertise and long experience in intergroup relations fashioning coalitions. Thus, the concept is not only to address questions relating to the Pacific Rim countries directly, but to strengthen alliances with oriental-American communities.

The program, as currently envisioned, will be supported from direct contributions and will have two essential components: the first dealing with Japan; and the second will be a group of 20-25 lay members from the Jewish and general community with especially strong relations to Pacific Rim trading partners and/or the oriental Jewish communities. Lucille of Los Angeles pointed out that one possible programmatic approach might be directed to the very substantial number of Japanese students studying at West Coast universities.

VI. Chapter Involvement in Operation Hunger in South Africa

E. Robert Goodkind, AJC Vice President and Chair of the International Relation's Commission's Committee on South Africa, made a very brief report on the need to stimulate Chapter involvement in Operation Hunger, the private South African-based program for feeding the starving residents of the so-called homelands. Since the government of South Africa has forbidden foreign donations to virtually all South African groups involved in anti-apartheid work, Operation Hunger remains one of the very few that still can receive foreign funds. AJC gave a grant of \$30,000 to Operation Hunger this winter and that amount was matched by the American Jewish World Service, headed by Lawrence Phillips. In order to provide the follow-up AJC and other groups have requested -- reports on how aid has been spent in specific villages -- Operation Hunger has set up a U.S. office in San Francisco.

It was suggested that the Commission ask the San Francisco office/Chapter to provide liaison for us.

Note: Attendance list is on back page.

6/9/88

rpr

88-550

ATTENDANCE LIST

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING -- 5/11/88

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Ellenoff, Ted
Gold, Bert
Goldberg, Harold
Goodkind, Robert
Grumbach, George
Holstein, Chuckie
Jeremias Gerald
Kellner, Martin
Langsam, David
Lazarus, Eleanor
Lowenthal, Mort
Maass, Richie
Nevas, Leo
Ninburg, Daniel
Pellettieri, Ruth
Rice, Richard
Rostov, Charles
Sherman, Henry
Siegler, Carole Betty
Tumarkin, Carolyn
Winter, Elmer

AJC STAFF

DuBow, Gene
Harris, David
Trosten, Bill

AJC MEMBERS AND OUTSIDE GUESTS

Brill, Robert
Cohen, Bruce
Cohen, Herbert
Dasteel, Robert
Fleischer, Doris L.
Goldstein, Elliott
Kellner, Dorothy
Melcher, Lucille
Minden, Mrs. Percy
Minden, Percy
Morse-Stone, Diane
Polowsky, Benjamin
Rabb, Norman
Reisner, Yale
Rosenson, Ann
Rosenson, Robert
Schwartz, Charles
Shasha, Alfred
Sinay, Gil
Sternberg, Sir Sigmund
Weiss, Maryanne
Weiss, Richard
Zelinger, Steven

IRD STAFF

Bromberg, Charney
Geller, David
Gruen, George
Kovadloff, Jacob
Liskofsky, Sidney
Reznik, Rita
Wolf, Gary

6/9/88

rpr

MAY 26 1988

memorandum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date May 16, 1988
to Marc Tanenbaum/George Gruen
from M. Bernard Resnikoff

subject

I thought you would like to see this piece in the May 15 issue of the Jerusalem Post that reports how Rome's Chief Rabbi responded to the recent spate of disturbing articles appearing in the Italian press.

Anybody see Vatican II lately?

cc: Jim Rudin



Italy's chief rabbi lashes pope for anti-Semitism in Catholic press

By LISA PALMIERI-BILLIG

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ROME - Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff has come out in criticism of the Catholic hierarchy, the Vatican and the pope himself, if not for directing, then at least for acquiescing in an anti-Semitic campaign on the part of the Italian Catholic press under the guise of criticism of Israel. In an interview that appeared yesterday in the national newspaper, *La Repubblica*, he quotes from Catholic publications of wide circulation to back up his charges.

Some of these examples: a Brescia monthly, *Chiesa Viva* (Living Church), published a new edition of the infamous "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" with comments by Father Luigi Violla who writes, "clearly we do not wish to be anti-Semitic but it must be said that Jews have indisputable intellectual qualities in the service of evil."

Another magazine indicted by the chief rabbi is *Il Sabato*, a major

weekly run by the "Comunione E Liberazione" Catholic movement. In a feature entitled "The Lobby of the Temple" the periodical came out against the Jewish anti-Waldheim protest movement by lashing out against a "plot" by "American millionaires, through Israeli and Soviet opportunists".

Another publication, *Segno Sette*, published by the important national movement, "Azione Cattolica", states, "what the Israelis have been doing to the Palestinian people has one name alone: 'genocide'."

The influential *Civiltà Cattolica* says, in a recent article by Father Giovanni Rulli, with reference to the beatings of two Palestinians filmed by CBS, "these methods used by Israel remind us of the most horrible crimes, the very same crimes from which the Jewish people suffered in the harshest times of persecution."

Asked by *La Repubblica*, "but do you believe that Pope John Paul II is

behind these articles?", Rabbi Toaff replies, "perhaps the Vatican does not further such articles but it naturally knows of them. These are well-known periodicals, of wide circulation, often important ones. And yet the head of the Catholic Church has not intervened to stop a campaign of hatred which is certainly not inspired by Christian charity or morality."

Tulia Zevi, president of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities, said in a lengthy interview in *La Stampa* that "if the Catholic Church has really decided to rejuvenate our relations, it must go all the way and with determination."

She warned, however, against generalized accusations of anti-Semitism lodged against the entire Catholic world, or forgetting that anti-Semitic insults, threats and reports stem not only from Christian sources but also from the extreme right, the Communist left and other secular forces.

LEO CHERNE
90 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011-7696

May 18, 1988

Dr. Marc H. Tanenbaum
45 East 89th Street
Apartment 18 F
New York, New York 10028

Dear Marc: AMERICAN JEWISH

I wish I could say in all candor that the obligations which kept me in Washington last week justified my not being present when you received the International Interfaith Medallion. What I do, however, know is that the warmth of my admiration would far rather have seen me in New York than where I was.

With apologies and awe.

Cordially,



Leo Cherne

LC/mlg



The Research Institute of America, Inc.
Research Institute Building
90 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011-1696

Leo Cherne

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 18, 1988

(212) 337-4157

Mr. Leo Nevas
Chair, Board of Governors
The American Jewish Committee
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022-2746

Dear Mr. Nevas:

I cannot tell you how deeply I regret that I did not receive the invitation to attend the tribute which was paid to Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum on May 11th. Unfortunately, I was unaware of that occasion.

I serve as Vice-Chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and did not learn of that truly auspicious event until I returned from a week in Washington on May 14th. I deeply appreciate your informing me and will take the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Rabbi Tanenbaum in order to express both admiration and regrets.

Sincerely,

Leo Cherne

LC/mlg

*****FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET*****

DATE 5-19-88

NO. OF PAGES 5 (NOT INCLUDING COVER)

TO: See Below

LOCATION: NYC

FROM: Dolbe

LOCATION: DC-8

SPECIAL REMARKS: Charney Bromberg
Marie Green
Bar Gold
Marc Tanenbaum
M Yarnon

Attention: Harriet (Bromberg's office)
FAX ATTENDANT SIGNATURE: _____

FAX RECEIVED BY—SIGNATURE: _____

1
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~INTERVIEW WITH SHIMON PERES, FOREIGN MINISTER OF ISRAEL~~

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1988

BERNARD SHAW: Joining us now on the International Hour here in Washington, the Foreign Minister of Israel, Shimon Peres. Welcome, Mr. Minister, and first, a political question since you have national elections coming up in November. In your wildest dreams, can you see your Labor party gaining an all-out majority in the Knesset?

MINISTER PERES: Well, I don't think it's such a wild dream. I think it is a dream, and we are dreaming it, and I wouldn't exclude it because for the first time in the Israel political experience, there is a very large undecided vote that may give a party -- I hope my party -- a fair chance to create a coalition with a program for the future.

MR. SHAW: Will your national elections in effect be a referendum on land for peace?

MINISTER PERES: It will be a referendum in my judgment between the existing situation, the status quo, and a plan to move ahead in the direction of peace, which will include a territorial compromise -- what you call "land for peace".

MR. SHAW: Do you envision that compromise having Palestinians live on that land? Or do you envision that land to be a demilitarized area?

MINISTER PERES: Demilitarized. We shall not force anybody to move from his place. We are a democratic people, we are a free people, we have respect for every human being, for his rights, for his land, for his properties. And I really think the problem is not so much a problem of land, but a problem of people. Namely, not necessarily just how to divide the land, but how to establish a relationship of people based on mutual respect and peace for all people and all children concerned.

MR. SHAW: Mr. Minister, I have to ask you this question. If -- if you had the power, would you have prevented the assassination of Abu Jihad?

MINISTER PERES: Well there, it's a little bit -- excuse me for saying so -- a loaded question. I am not the address to this particular issue, and I don't think I am in a mood or a readiness to discuss it.

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MR. SHAW: Why do you think my question was loaded, sir?

MINISTER PERES: Well any way I would answer, I would take responsibility for something that I don't take responsibility for.

MR. SHAW: Moving on to the Palestinians, do you think that King Hussein's effectiveness in influencing the Palestinians has been reduced by tensions, the uprising?

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2--1

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AMERICAN JEWISH
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MINISTER PERES: For a while, yes. I think the uprising on the West Bank and Gaza has a clear anti-Hussein underlining; it was the King. It doesn't make us happy. But when the Palestinians will have to sum up their position and get over their achievements, which were basically a media achievement, and to try to think in hard political terms, they will discover, I believe, what we have discovered, that the real partner to find a peaceful solution is King Hussein, his Jordanian government, together with the Palestinian delegation. I do not see any real or realistic alternative to it.

MR. SHAW: And Secretary of State Shultz, once again he's preparing to pack his bags and pursue the US peace plan. Does it have a chance realistically?

MINISTER PERES: Realistically if he won't do it, and the chances for peace will evaporate and fade away, what would you think will happen in the Middle East? I see all the terrible alternatives that may take place. I think Secretary Shultz is making a supreme effort not to permit the peace initiative to die in the face of so many difficulties, because the moment that the chances for peace will disappear, another situation will be created, a return to an arms race, to a "cold war", to threats, to escalations, to military coalitions, and nobody will be then able to repair the situation. So the maintenance of a peace momentum, the administration of a peace hope is essential for all parties concerned. And if it calls for another trip, let's have another trip. And if there will be needed an additional trip, an additional trip. Because I believe that it is such a dangerous situation to raise our hands and say nothing can be done, and create an invitation to the most destructive situation in the Middle East.

MR. SHAW: President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev will be discussing the Middle East among other things -- (pauses) --

MINISTER PERES: Yes.

MR. SHAW: -- when their summit begins in Moscow.

I'm keeping an eye out at the White House because I think the President will be along shortly. (Referring to a presidential press conference about to begin at the White House and carried live by CNN.)

But these two leaders will be discussing the Middle East. My question to you, sir, is how can Moscow have influence and credibility with your government when it does not recognize your government diplomatically?

4

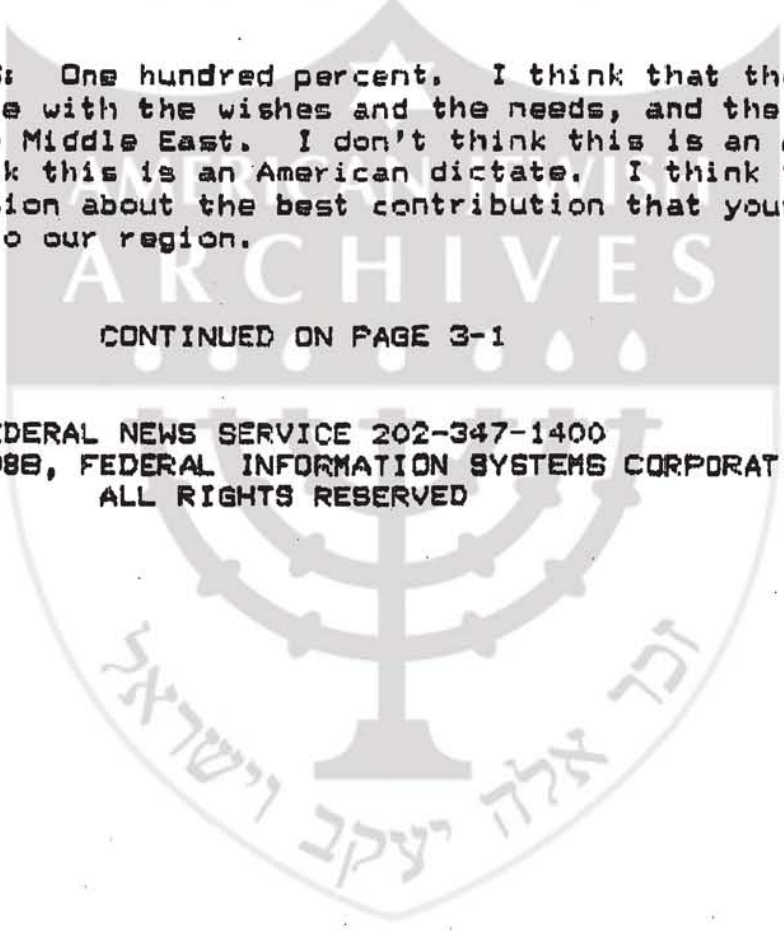
MINISTER PERES: It's a question the Russians have to answer. Surely, how can they try and contribute to peace between the Arabs and ourselves when they didn't make fully peace with us? And we keep telling it to the Russians. They have to reestablish their diplomatic ties with Israel and then the Soviet Union has to adapt itself to the wishes of the people in the Middle East and not to try and force the countries in the Middle East to adapt themselves to whatever philosophy may be produced in Moscow.

MR. SHAW: So clearly you regard the Shultz plan, the United States plan, as much more acceptable than that being offered by Moscow?

MINISTER PERES: One hundred percent. I think that the Shultz plan is in reference with the wishes and the needs, and the need for a compromise in the Middle East. I don't think this is an American whim. I don't think this is an American dictate. I think this is an American conclusion about the best contribution that your great country can offer to our region.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3-1

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MR. SHAW: Is the presence of Chinese Silkworm missiles in the Middle East destabilizing?

MINISTER PERES: Very much so. It is a new toy given in the hands of some immature people. It may serve as a temptation, again, to try their hands and use force. It is not just who bought the missiles, but who is offering them. And I do not believe that the Chinese are limiting themselves only to Saudi Arabia. They may offer it to some more countries, and again renew an unnecessary arms race in the Middle East. Spare resources and money from education, from health, from economy, and spend it again on this very expensive weaponry. You know, a single missile that the Chinese are supplying to the Saudis costs \$12 million. Imagine what can be done with this money for schooling, for health, for economy.

MR. SHAW: Mr. Minister, we thank you very, very much for joining us on the International Hour. Thank you.

MINISTER PERES: Thank you.

MR. SHAW: Shimon Peres, the Foreign Minister of Israel.

END OF INTERVIEW

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 17, 1988

STATEMENT BY MARLIN FITZWATER
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR PRESS RELATIONS

Today President Reagan met with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. The President and the Foreign Minister discussed bilateral issues, the upcoming U.S.-Soviet Summit, and the urgent need to make progress toward peace in the Middle East.

The President emphasized the value of deepening U.S.-Israeli bilateral relations, and the emergence of meaningful strategic cooperation between our two countries. He remarked that the progress we've made together -- embodied in the recently signed MOA -- owed much to Shimon Peres' efforts, both as Foreign Minister and as Prime Minister.

In discussing the Summit, the President spoke of our four-part agenda -- bilateral relations, human rights, arms reduction, regional conflicts -- and emphasized that we will, as always, press for the unimpeded right of Soviet Jewry to emigrate.

The President also spoke of our determination to make progress toward Middle East peace. He thanked Foreign Minister Peres for his efforts in behalf of peace and his continuing commitment to negotiate it. While being steadfast in his commitment to Israeli strength and security, the Foreign Minister has a vision for the future, recognizes the increasing danger of the status quo, and understands the negative consequences of passivity and delay in the search for a settlement. The Foreign Minister is creative and has the courage and wisdom to say yes when real opportunities arise.

Such a positive attitude toward peace is essential for both Israeli and Arab leaders if there is to be a comprehensive settlement in the region. A settlement must be grounded on the realistic basis of UNSC Resolution 242 and its call for an exchange of territory for peace. Those leaders who are negative, consistently reject new ideas, and fail to exploit realistic opportunities to bring about negotiations, make progress impossible. In the end, they will have to answer to their own people for the suffering that will inevitably result.

The President also told the Foreign Minister that Secretary of State Shultz would be going to the Middle East after the Summit to pursue our initiative, an initiative that we continue to believe offers the only realistic basis on which to make progress toward peace. The alternative is a drift toward a much graver future in the region. Extremist forces will gain strength at the expense of moderates at the very moment that proliferating ballistic missiles and chemical weapons are creating a far more ominous military environment.

Foreign Minister Peres agreed that regional trends should add to our collective sense of urgency in pursuing Middle East peace. He also thanked the President for his efforts on behalf of Soviet Jewry and world peace.

*****FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET*****

DATE 5/19/88

NO. OF PAGES 4 (NOT INCLUDING COVER)

TO: Bert Gold, Sidney Liskovsky, David Cohen

LOCATION: Marc Tanenbaum

FROM: Lolly Bram

LOCATION: AJC/DC

SPECIAL REMARKS: Please distribute

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The American Jewish
Committee

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 288-2000

Date: May 18, 1988
To: David Harris
From: Lolly Bram
Re: Genocide Treaty

Status:

S-1851
The Genocide (Convention Implementation Act of 1988 (The Proxmire Act), S-1851, was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee in April. The Committee filed its report on May 11. The bill now awaits Senate floor action. Cosponsors include: Senators Biden, Proxmire, Metzenbaum, Dodd, Kennedy, Simpson, Simon, Levin, Lautenberg, Moynihan and Mikulski. The House of Representatives passed its bill in February.

Timing:

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-WV) has stated that he will not interrupt debate of the INF treaty, which started again on May 17, for other legislation. Therefore, consideration of the Genocide Treaty before President Reagan travels to Moscow is not likely. However, we are continuing to request expeditious action by the Senate as well as increased cosponsorship.

Strategy:

The Genocide Treaty coalition, coordinated by Craig Baab (ABA), met today to discuss strategy. We all agree that cosponsorship is a key issue. There currently are only 12 cosponsors -- the 1986 Senate vote for advice and consent was 83 in favor. Without a full cosponsorship it will be difficult to encourage Senators to take a leading role with their colleagues. We decided to pursue the following:

- 1) Get cosponsors (target list attached);
- 2) Arrange coalition meetings in Washington with the following key members, and other moderate Republicans: Dole, DeConcini, Byrd, Kassebaum, D'Amato, Grassley;
- 3) Various people also offered to reach Baker, Schifter, Max Green, NSC, and Senators Dole and Thurmond, in particular.

Death Penalty Amendment:

The possibility of a death penalty amendment remains a serious threat from either Senator Thurmond or DeConcini. Neither is concerned that his advocacy for the death penalty would jeopardize the bill. Byrd and Dole, too, are strong death penalty supporters.

AJC ACTION:

- 1) Call every AJC chapter office to take the following steps:
 - a) telegram their Senators to cosponsor;
 - b) follow-up immediately with a call to the Washington office;
 - c) call the State office;
 - d) consider a meeting with the Senator over the Memorial recess, assuming the issue is still pending;
 - e) submit articles and/or urge local papers to write positive editorials;
- 2) AJC national should send a letter, including the text of the Annual Meeting resolution, to the 83 Senators who voted "yea" in 1986 (minus those who are cosponsors);

Enclosures:

Senate target list

Senate vote -- February 19, 1986

cc: Abe Bayer and Larry Rubin (NJCRAC), David Geller, Bert Gold, Sidney Liskofsky, Marc Tanenbaum

Senators' Phone and Room Directory

Capitol Switchboard: (202) 224-3121

Senate ZIP Code: 20510

SD — Dirksen Building

SH — Hart Building

SR — Russell Building

Name, Party, State	Phone	Room
Adams, Brook, D-Wash.	224-2621	SH-513
Armstrong, William L., R-Colo.	224-5841	SH-528
Baucus, Max, D-Mont.	224-2851	SH-708
Bentsen, Lloyd, D-Texas	224-5822	SH-703
Biden, Joseph R. Jr., D-Cal.	224-5848	SH-486
Bingaman, Jeff, D-N.M.	224-5821	SH-502
Bond, Christopher S., "Kit," R-Mo.	224-5721	SH-293
Boren, David L., D-Okla.	224-4721	SH-453
Boschwitz, Rudy, R-Minn.	224-5841	SH-506
Bradley, Bill, D-N.J.	224-3224	SH-731
Breaux, John B., D-La.	224-4823	SD-104
Bumpers, Dale, D-Ark.	224-4843	SD-229
Burdick, Quentin N., D-N.D.	224-2551	SH-511
Byrd, Robert C., D-W.Va.	224-3854	SH-311
Chafee, John H., R-R.I.	224-2821	SD-567
Chiles, Lawton, D-Fla.	224-5274	SH-280
Cochran, Thad, R-Miss.	224-5854	SH-326
Coffey, William B., R-Maine	224-2523	SH-322
Conrad, Kent, D-N.D.	224-2043	SD-351
Cranston, Alan, D-Calif.	224-3553	SH-112
D'Amato, Alfonse M., R-N.Y.	224-6542	SH-320
Danforth, John C., R-Mo.	224-6154	SH-487
Daschle, Thomas A., D-S.D.	224-2321	SH-317
DeConcini, Dennis, D-Ariz.	224-4521	SH-328
Dixon, Alan J., D-Ill.	224-2854	SH-331
Dodd, Christopher J., D-Conn.	224-2823	SH-324
Dole, Robert, R-Kan.	224-6321	SH-141
Domenici, Pete V., R-N.M.	224-6321	SD-434
Durenberger, Dave, R-Minn.	224-3244	SH-154
Evans, Daniel J., R-Wash.	224-3441	SH-702
Exon, J. James, D-Neb.	224-4224	SH-330
Ford, Wendell H., D-Ky.	224-4943	SH-173A
Fowler, Wyche Jr., D-Ga.	224-3843	SH-210
Garn, Jake, R-Utah	224-5444	SD-506
Glenn, John, D-Ohio	224-3353	SH-503
Gore, Albert Jr., D-Tenn.	224-4844	SH-383
Graham, Bob, D-Fla.	224-3041	SH-313
Gramm, Phil, R-Texas	224-2934	SH-370
Grassley, Charles E., R-Iowa	224-3744	SH-135
Harkin, Tom, D-Iowa	224-3254	SH-316
Hatch, Orrin G., R-Utah	224-3251	SH-135
Hatfield, Mark O., R-Ore.	224-3753	SH-711
Hecht, Chie, R-Nev.	224-6244	SH-302
Heflin, Howell, D-Ala.	224-3124	SH-725
Heinz, John, R-Pa.	224-6324	SH-277
Holms, Jesse, R-N.C.	224-6342	SD-403
Hollings, Ernest F., D-S.C.	224-6121	SH-125
Humphrey, Gordon J., R-N.H.	224-2841	SH-531
Inouye, Daniel K., D-Hawaii	224-3834	SH-722
Johnston, J. Bennett, D-La.	224-5824	SH-136

Name, Party, State	Phone	Room
Karnes, David, R-Tex.	224-6551	SH-441
Kassabum, Nancy Landon, R-Kan.	224-4774	SH-302
Kasten, Bob, R-Wis.	224-5323	SH-110
Kennedy, Edward M., D-Mass.	224-4843	SH-315
Kerry, John, D-Mass.	224-2742	SH-362
Lautenberg, Frank R., D-N.J.	224-4744	SH-717
Leahy, Patrick J., D-Vt.	224-4242	SH-433
Lavin, Carl, D-Mich.	224-6221	SH-469
Lugar, Richard G., R-Ind.	224-4814	SH-306
Matsunaga, Spark M., D-Hawaii	224-6361	SH-109
McCain, John, R-Ariz.	224-2235	SH-111
McCrure, James A., R-Idaho	224-2752	SH-305
McConnell, Mitch, R-Ky.	224-2541	SH-120
Metzger, John, D-Mont.	224-2644	SH-730
Mohr, William, D-Ohio	224-3215	SH-240
Mikulski, Barbara A., D-Md.	224-4854	SH-320
Mitchell, George J., D-Maine	224-5344	SH-176
Moynihan, Daniel Patrick, D-N.Y.	224-2451	SH-464
Murkowski, Frank H., R-Alaska	224-6855	SH-709
Nickles, Don, R-Okla.	224-5764	SH-713
Nunn, Sam, D-Ga.	224-3831	SD-303
Packwood, Bob, R-Ore.	224-5244	SH-259
Peel, Claiborne, D-R.I.	224-4842	SH-411
Presser, Larry, R-S.D.	224-3842	SH-411
Proxmire, William, D-Wis.	224-3853	SD-830
Pryor, David, D-Ark.	224-2353	SH-264
Quayle, Dan, R-Ind.	224-3623	SH-824
Reid, Harry, D-Nev.	224-3542	SH-708
Riegle, Donald W. Jr., D-Mich.	224-4822	SD-105
Rockefeller, John D. IV, D-W.Va.	224-8472	SD-241
Roth, William V. Jr., R-Del.	224-2441	SH-104
Rudman, Warren B., R-N.H.	224-3324	SH-830
Sanford, Terry, D-N.C.	224-3184	SH-718
Barbaro, Paul B., D-Md.	224-4524	SD-332
Sasser, Jim, D-Tenn.	224-3344	SH-383
Shelby, Richard C., D-Ala.	224-5744	SH-516
Simon, Paul, D-N.Y.	224-2182	SD-482
Simpson, Alan K., R-Wyo.	224-3424	SD-261
Specter, Arlen, R-Pa.	224-4254	SH-303
Stafford, Robert T., R-Vt.	224-5141	SH-133
Stennis, John C., D-Miss.	224-6253	SH-205
Stevens, Ted, R-Alaska	224-3004	SH-822
Symms, Steve, R-Idaho	224-6142	SH-508
Thurmond, Strom, R-S.C.	224-5872	SH-218
Trible, Paul S. Jr., R-Va.	224-4024	SH-517
Wallop, Malcolm, R-Wyo.	224-8441	SH-205
Werner, John W., R-Va.	224-3023	SH-421
Welcker, Lowell P. Jr., R-Conn.	224-4041	SH-225
Wilson, Pete, R-Calif.	224-3841	SH-720
Wirth, Timothy E., D-Colo.	224-6852	SH-237

With deep appreciation and gratitude to

Senator William Proxmire

for your commitment to fostering international human rights and the rule of law, upon the occasion of Senate advice and consent, February 19, 1946, to ratification of the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

January 11, 1967

PLEDGE TO PLEAD DAILY FOR
RATIFICATION OF GENOCIDE
TREATY

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, 18 long years ago the then President of the United States sent to the Senate a treaty, unanimously approved by the United Nations, to outlaw the terrible international crime of genocide. Since that time 89 nations throughout the world have ratified this basic human rights convention.

But the United States of America has not ratified it. The President favors its ratification, but properly says it is up to the Senate. The Senate has failed, again and again, to act. The Senate's failure to act has become a national shame.

In 1948, the President of the United States sent to the Senate three other human rights conventions. For 4 long years, the Senate has failed to act on these treaties.

What would the treaties do?

One would outlaw human slavery.

One would prohibit forced labor.

One would guarantee the political rights of women.

Mr. President, the Senate has failed the Nation and the world on these vital human rights proposals.

I serve notice today that from now on I intend to speak day after day in this body to remind the Senate of our failure to act and of the necessity for prompt action.

Also, I expect to do all that I can to work in behalf of human rights groups throughout the Nation to bring to the attention of the Senate the deep interest and widespread support in the Nation for these proposals.

"The Working Group"

Ad Hoc Committee on the Human Rights
and Genocide Treaties
American Bar Association
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
Amnesty International - USA
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Baptist Convention
American Chemical Society
American Civil Liberties Union
American Ethical Union
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO
American Friends Service Committee
American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors
American Humanist Association
American Israel Public Affairs Committee
American Romanian National Committee
American Veterans Committee
Americans for Democratic Action
B'nai B'rith National Spiritual Assembly of the U.S.A.
B'nai B'rith Women
Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs
Episcopal Church
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO
International Human Rights Law Group
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, AFL-CIO
International Rescue Committee
International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans
Labor Zionist Alliance

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

February 18, 1968

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 83, nays 11, as follows:

(Rollcall Vote No. 18 EX.)

YEAS—83

Abdner	Gore	McLarnham
Andrews	Gorton	Mohrman
Armstrong	Gramm	Murkowski
Baucus	Harkin	Nichols
Benjamin	Hart	Nunn
Biden	Heath	Perkins
Bingaman	Malone	Polk
Borah	McCarthy	Proxmire
Bucshaus	McGowan	Pryor
Bradley	McIntyre	Quinn
Bumpers	Moore	Riegle
Burdick	Mohr	Rockefeller
Byrd	Murphy	Rudman
Chafee	Nease	Schroeder
Chiles	Nease	Seiber
Cochran	Nixon	Simon
Cohen	Orin	Simpson
Cranston	Parsons	Skinner
D'Amato	Reagan	Stafford
Denforth	Reagan	Stennis
DeConcini	Reagan	Stevens
Dixon	Reagan	Trible
Dodd	Reagan	Warner
Dole	Reagan	Wicker
Domenici	Reagan	Wyden
Eagleton	Reagan	Zorinsky
Evans	Reagan	
Ford	Reagan	

NAYS—11

Denton	Gramm	Symms
East	Holms	Thurmond
Clay	McClure	Wallop
Goldwater	Reh	

NOT VOTING—8

Durenburger	Glen	Mathias
East	McClure	Mitchell

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, the Senate does advise and consent to the ratification of the Genocide Convention.

Armenian Assembly of America
B'nai B'rith International
Conflict Analysis Center
Federal Bar Association
United Nations Association of the U.S.A.
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League for Industrial Democracy
Methodist Church, General Board of Christian Social Concerns
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Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
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United Automobile Workers of America
United Church of Christ
United Synagogue of America
United Veterans Assembly
Women United for the United Nations
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Workers Defense League
Workers' Circle
World Federation, U.S.A.
World Jewish Congress, American Section

International Jewish Committee
on
Interreligious Consultations

AMERICAN SECRETARIAT:
Synagogue Council of America
327 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016
Tel: (212) 686-8670

EUROPEAN SECRETARIAT:
World Jewish Congress
1 Rue de Varembe
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Tel: (022) 34 13 25

CONSTITUENT AGENCIES:
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

B'nai B'rith
1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

The Israel Interfaith
Association
P.O.B. 7739
Jerusalem 91.077, Israel

Synagogue Council of America
327 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

World Jewish Congress
1 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

June 2, 1988

His Eminence
Achille Cardinal Silvestrini
Vatican Secretariat of State
Vatican City, Italy

Dear Cardinal Silvestrini,

In behalf of my colleagues of the International Jewish Committee for Interreligious Consultations and for myself personally, I wish to extend our warm congratulations on your recent elevation as Cardinal by His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

It has been a privilege in recent years to discuss issues of common interest and to come to know you personally.

We wish for you God's richest blessings and look forward to future opportunities for shared communication.

Respectfully yours,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
Chairman

MHT:RPR

JUN 9 1988

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY • 3041 BROADWAY AT REINHOLD NIEBUHR PLACE • NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10027 • 212/662-7100

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

June 6, 1988

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
c/o The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Marc:

Along with a host of your other friends, I want to congratulate you for your recent award of the Interfaith Medallion by the International Council of Christians and Jews.

Such an award is abundantly deserved, and I could only join the chorus of agreement on that event.

But I want to say a special word of gratitude to you for the "response" which you made to the award on May 11. I was sorry not to be able to come to that event, to which I was invited. The next day I was able to attend the annual banquet of the AJC, and while it was a wonderful occasion, I missed very much seeing you. In your response of the day before, a copy of which was sent out, you expressed in your own way some of the deep truths that have united you to thousands of Christians around the world, including myself. I remember very well the meeting which you sponsored around lunch the first year of Peggy's and my coming to New York, in which we began to explore each other's minds in the matter of Jewish-Christian relationships in the modern world. Especially through my rich associations with Jewish Theological Seminary across the street, I have come a long way since that meeting, and you have been a partner in my pilgrimage. The image of pilgrimage of Jews and Christians together down to history's end is clearer to me from the scriptures themselves now, and that clarity has been partly made possible by leaders like you in the Jewish community.

I like very much your allusion to Ernest Becker and what he says about our common human thirst for significance, even in the face of our deaths. Being a part of God's story, from Abraham to the last judgment has always been for me a much more important way of talking about the meaning of human life, for a people of faith, than any amount of talk about "values." People like you and Abraham Heschel remind us Christians that we really are a part of one story, a divinely authored one.

Since my last sight of you, two important developments in our Union Seminary side of this pilgrimage have come into a realization, and I suspect you have heard about both of them: plans for a serious long-range, joint academic program, involving a particular focus of a well-funded Ph.D. fellowship program to be sponsored by JTS and UTS together. Gershon Cohen and I worked

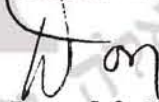
U N I O N

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
June 6, 1988
Page 2

long to prepare the soil for this, and I believe that with Ismar Schorsch we are now going to take a giant step ahead on such a program. I have been in rather close consultation with your colleague, Jim Rudin, concerning the elements of the program, and indeed with a number of other important Jewish leaders in New York City. They all think highly of our proposal, and I only hope that we are on our way to funding it adequately. The other landmark is the election of Peggy Tishman to the Board of Directors of Union Seminary. I'm sure that you took notice of this fact in a recent article in the Times. We are very proud of this development, not only for its theological significance to us but because Peggy Tishman was absolutely our first choice to be this first Board member. It is likely that soon we shall ask a second Jewish leader to join our Board in order to avoid the suggestion that we are interested merely in a token person. But anyone who knows Peggy Tishman knows that she could hardly be described as that! She is a truly amazing woman, and it is no wonder that such a cross-section of Jewish leaders consulted--Orthodox, Conservative, and Reformed--put her at the top of our list of candidates. Her ready acceptance of the invitation also pleased us immensely. She tells me that nothing in her career as a volunteer leader has ever gotten such a response from friends and associates across the country! That too pleases us, because by taking this step we mean to make a witness to what we think is the oncoming new day in Jewish-Christian relations. Union Seminary wants to be identified with that new day as one of its leaders.

These things you know very well, and I write chiefly to say how much your own witness has meant to me for years since I have been in New York. That is now thirteen years, a fact hard for me to realize. I wish you abundant Shalom, the renewal of your health, and the renewal of your certainty that you have indeed lived a most significant life. I myself want to testify to that.

Yours sincerely,



Donald W. Shriver, Jr.
President

DWS:ja

JUN 9 1988

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PRESIDENT'S ROOM

June 6, 1988

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c/o The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

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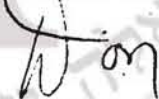
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Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
June 6, 1988
Page 2

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Yours sincerely,



Donald W. Shriver, Jr.
President

DWS:ja



The American Jewish
Committee

Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York, New York 10022-2746
212 751-4000 FAX: 212 319-0975
Office of the President

Theodore Ellenoff
President

June 6, 1988

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His Excellency Nobuo Matsunaga
Embassy of Japan
2520 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20008

Dear Ambassador Matsunaga:

On behalf of The American Jewish Committee, I wish to express our pleasure with the forthcoming visit of Foreign Minister Uno to Israel. As you know, this is a step that we have long awaited. We hope that the visit will herald a new era in Japanese-Israeli relations, coming as it does at a time of improving political and particularly economic ties between Tokyo and Jerusalem.

On a related note, our organization has had cordial and productive contact both with Counsellor Ryozo Kato and First Secretary Haruhisa Takeuchi as we explore long-term and constructive means of promoting greater mutual understanding and friendship between the Japanese and Jewish peoples. In this spirit, we look forward to a possible visit to Japan later this year and, over time, the establishment with appropriate Japanese institutions of programming designed to enhance Japanese-Jewish relations.

Permit me to express the hope that we shall one day have the opportunity to meet and discuss these issues. In the meantime, please accept my best wishes.

Respectfully,

Theodore Ellenoff
Theodore Ellenoff
President

TE:dw

JUN 9 1988

74 Winding Way
West Orange, New Jersey 07052
June 7, 1988

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, Ph.D.
Director
International Relations Department
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

Here is the brief biography you requested in our telephone conversation.

I hold a B.A. and M.A. degree from New York University in literature and psychology respectively. I have been a regular sojourner to Italy, having studied its history and culture since college days.

I am also a long-time student of the holocaust. I served in the military at the end of World War II and have remained current with that period of history, counting a number of Italians as friends for these times. Many of these people served in the partisan movement in the war.

I have interviewed such people for my book as Primo Levi, the author; Renzo de Felice, professor at the University of Rome; Bruno di Porto, professor at the University of Pisa; and Lily Elena Marx, Ph.D., principal owner of L'Espresso magazine. I have spoken with and corresponded with Professor Meir Michaelis of the Hebrew University; Dennis Mack Smith, the foremost historian of Italy and Mussolini's biographer. I have interviewed at great length, the spokesman for Pope Pius XII, Father Robert Graham in the Civiltà Cattolica offices in Rome. In addition, I have included some of the unpublished memoirs of President Roosevelt's Charge d'Affairs to the Vatican (1943), Harold H. Tittmann Jr. I have also interviewed and corresponded with former Ambassador to Great Britain, Roberto Ducci, who was intimately involved in the protection of the Jews in Yugoslavia.

I am currently writing a book titled Lincoln and the Abraham Connection, an analysis of the 16th president's Hebrew mystique.

June 7, 1988

Page 2

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, Ph.D.

All of your ideas mentioned in our telephone conversation, I find exciting and full of promise. I look forward to meeting you in a week or two.

Sincerely,



Robert Exel

RE:al

Enclosure



ABSTRACT

SCROLL OF HONOR

THE ITALIANS, THE JEWS, AND THE FINAL SOLUTION

CHAPTER I. JEWS IN ITALY'S HISTORY

This chapter is a survey of the contribution of Jews to Italian national life from the time of Nero until the introduction of Mussolini's racial laws in 1938. The emphasis is on the 19th century, particularly Italy's independence movement and its unification. Jews were intimately involved with the national leadership, giving their solid patriotic and financial support to Mazzini, Cavour, and Garibaldi. This work shows their deep cultural interpenetration and reveals that Jewish Italians were further advanced in their national share by the First World War than the Jews of America are today.

CHAPTER II. THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF ANTI-SEMITISM

Here I show the early efforts of Mussolini to create the climate for the later anti-Semitic statutes of 1938 and 1939. Mussolini presents his views through the editorial columns of newspapers he has recruited to fascism. He uses puppet journalists to advance his views under their signatures. The

anti-Jewish media grows in intensity as Mussolini moves closer to his partnership with Adolph Hitler.

CHAPTER III. THE FRIENDLY ENEMY IN FRANCE

When Italy occupied southern France in November of 1942, the Germans and puppet French (Vichy) government sought to have the Italian army turn over any and all Jews residing in this zone. The Italian army refused to cooperate, and in fact, for nine months of the occupation, the Jews in this zone enjoyed the protection of the Italian army. In one incident, the Italian army prevented the Vichy French from arresting some Jews by a force of arms. Communiqués by German officers to their superiors are filled with rage at the "Jew Lovers," the Italians. Italian generals went so far as to tell their German equals that it was not within the honor of the Italian army to arrest Jews.

CHAPTER IV. SIGNED, "VERAX"

Verax is a pseudonym for Roberto Ducci, the twenty-six year old "wunderkind" of the Yugoslav "desk" in the foreign ministry, during the time the Italian army occupied what is today's Yugoslavia.

"Supersloda" was a name given to the high army officers and diplomats of the foreign ministry. Supersloda's main function was to administer these occupied zones and it was

also used as a cover to sabotage the Croatian or Yugoslav efforts to transfer the Jews in the Italian occupied zones to the Germans for deportation to the death camps. By 1942, the Italians had learned that their allies, the Germans, were murdering, wholesale, the Jews of Poland and wanted history to be sure they were not associated with such civilian butchery. Until September 8, 1943, Supersloda contrived, stalled, and sabotaged the efforts of the S.S. to keep the Jews in the Italian zone.

CHAPTER V. THE ROSENBERG RESCUE SQUAD

In Greece, as in southern France and Yugoslavia, it was enough to go to an Italian consulate and say you were hiding from the Germans to get a pass for rail travel to a safer area. Rosenberg, the Christian vice-consul in Athens, organized his own resistance group, operating under the nose of a fascist Nazi-lover. They called themselves the Rosenberg rescue squad, and they used official cars to transfer Jews to safe railway locations, where they could get transport to Italy. Not unusually, they were guarded by an armed Italian officer escort in these excursions to safety. Italians provided false papers to get Jews through any of the German challenges on the way to the railway station.

CHAPTER VI. S.S. PENTCHO

The S.S. Pentcho was an ancient paddlewheel steamer pressed into use by a desperate group of Jews who set sail from Bratislava, Czechoslovakia in May 1940, to reach Palestine. In a four year watery passage, these latter day followers of Oydseus, suffered near drownings, illness, internment on the island of Rhodes, and in Italy's Ferramonti-Tarsia. But for the Italian navy, guiding them from a "hot" war zone (Italy and Great Britain were at war), rescuing them from starvation on a tiny Greek island, taking them to a friendly confinement on Rhodes, and then transporting them to another humane camp in Ferramonti (near Cosenza), these five hundred souls in flight would never have succeeded in getting to their destination in Palestine. This was not the first "illegal" vessel saved by the Italian navy. A year earlier, the people of the vessel "Rim," with seven hundred passengers, were saved by the Italian navy when she burned down to her water line.

CHAPTER VII. ROME'S RACIAL POLITICS--OCTOBER 1943

By late September 1943, the tensions in the Roman Jewish community were sharply increased. Yet, despite the tightening noose of Nazi control over Rome and all of Italy, the Jewish leaders in Rome were not prepared to sound the alarm, believing innocently that Italy in general, and Rome in particular, would not have the experience of the Jews in other countries

occupied by Germany, like Poland and Germany. In the eternal city, the city of the Pope, a "Judenaction" was unthinkable.

However, Colonel Kappler of the S.S., began an extortion of fifty kilograms of gold from the Jews of Rome for a promise of clemency. The bribe was secured through donations from the Jews and many Christians. Even the Vatican stood ready to lend money if the fifty kilograms could not be met. This extortion set the stage for the next level of terror for the Jews in October.

CHAPTER VIII. THE RAID ON THE GHETTO

After Himmler's order to Kappler to begin the Judenaction, the roundup was begun on October 16, 1943. S.S. trucks pulled into the area near the ghetto, and armed with a list of names and addresses secured from the synagogue, a systematic comb-out of the apartments in the ghetto began. Over one thousand Jews were arrested and prepared for the deportation from the military college, where Catholic and converted Jews were separated from the group and released.

The goal of the roundup was eight thousand Jews, but the Germans soon learned that the passive--even active--resistance of Christian Rome to the foray, was to prove the raid a failure. No further organized raid was ever mounted in Rome. Yet in the next year or so, the S.S. captured another one thousand Jews or more.

CHAPTER IX. THE VATICAN AND THE JEWS

Here I deal with the reasons for the papal "indifferenza," or silence to the deportations of the Italian Jews. It is shown that the Pope remained silent at the murder of Polish Catholics, as well as Jews, and he maintained diplomatic relations with Ante Pavelic, the Croat leader, who was responsible for the murder of at least one half million of the Serbian minority of Yugoslavia. The Vatican refused steadfastly, throughout the war, to intervene in any way for either side, the Allies or Axis, for fear it would have repercussions for the Church. This neutrality, I show, compromised the spiritual essence of the Church, whose earthly mission it has defined as a dedication to justice, brotherhood, and many other exalted goals.

CHAPTER X. DELASEM AND THE CAPUCHIN PRESIDENT

"DELASEM" is an acronym for Committee for Aid to Jewish Emigrants. This "committee" functioned under Settimio Sorani until his arrest by the Gestapo. At that time, the leader, or moving force, became the Capuchin monk, Padre Benedetto. Undoubtedly the most heroic of the clerics, he aided the Jews as part of the Debouchage Committee in Nice before the collapse of the Italian alliance. He then moved, with many of his charges, to Rome at 159 Via Sicilia, where he had an elaborate organization, with a printing press for the

manufacture of false papers for these charges. The funds for the DELASEM were funnelled to the Padre, by such men as Harold Tittmann, the American charge d'affaires to the Vatican, and Monsignor Hérissé who worked closely with the secret organization. No other resistance network functioned as this organization did, with its elaborate contacts in the Italian governments, Catholic Church, the Rome police, and the International Red Cross.

CHAPTER XI. ASSISI AND PADRE RUFFINO

This chapter deals with the small town named for the patron saint of Italy, Saint Francis. Assisi's legendary clerical network included priests, friars, bishops, and cardinals. It is the story of the rescue of 350 foreign Jews from certain capture by the Germans and it focuses on the cooperation of all the religious orders of this city in their frustration of the German goals. Not one refugee was ever arrested.

CHAPTER XII. PARTISANS--THE "BEGINNINGS"

A long chapter developing the sub-theme of the book: the physical resistance to the Germans by armed Jewish-Italian partisans. Approximately three thousand of them were part of the C.L.N., and the C.L.N.A.I. movements to oust the Germans from Italian soil. Patriotism and armed resistance as a Jewish response to genocide is quite different in Italy than

in the rest of Europe. It is an unknown and uncelebrated fact that the ghetto uprising falls well behind the Italian-Jewish partisans in the conflict. Significantly, the Jews fought with their Catholic comrades, not as a segregated company of Jewish fighters, as was the case in Yugoslavia, Poland, Russia, or even France.

CHAPTER XIII. TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES

This, the longest chapter in the book, documents through taped interviews with such persons as Primo Levi, Professor Renzo de Felice, Lily Marx, and Professor Bruno di Porto, the thoroughly correct thesis of the book. That is to say, responsible people who lived through these times in Italy corroborate the author's thesis that Italy was a resistant country to the holocaust, not a passive ally in Hitler's policy of genocide. In addition to the "live" testimony, there are other documents like Monsignor Elio Venier's of the Vicariato of Rome, whose book elucidates the role of the clergy in Rome.

CHAPTER XIV. THE CAST OF CHARACTERS OF TODAY

Where are the main characters of this story of Italy and the holocaust? I explain where the S.S. Colonel Kappler was imprisoned and his spectacular escape in 1977. Also explained is the whereabouts of Settimio Sorani, Padre Benedetto, and Roberto Ducci (Verax).

CHAPTER XV. THE DANISH AND ITALIAN COMPARISON

This chapter deals with the comparison between these two outstanding countries who resisted the destruction of the Jews of Europe. Italy's place in holocaust accounting now changes from a perception of acquiescent ally, to one of active resistant, to the war against the Jews.

While Denmark is the paradigm of resistance, whose rejection of German demands for the Jewish lives was done on a policy or constitutional basis, the Italian model was constrained to be more subtle, less organized, highly spontaneous, very humanitarian, very Italian, and truly Christian.



AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD SERVICE

National Office: 729 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116 (617) 267-6656 Telex: 6972685 FAX: (617) 266-3511

Chairman
Lawrence S. Phillips

President
Laurence R. Simon

Neal Godley

Memo to: AJWS Trustees
From: Larry Phillips
Re.: Benefit Event
Date: June 8, 1988

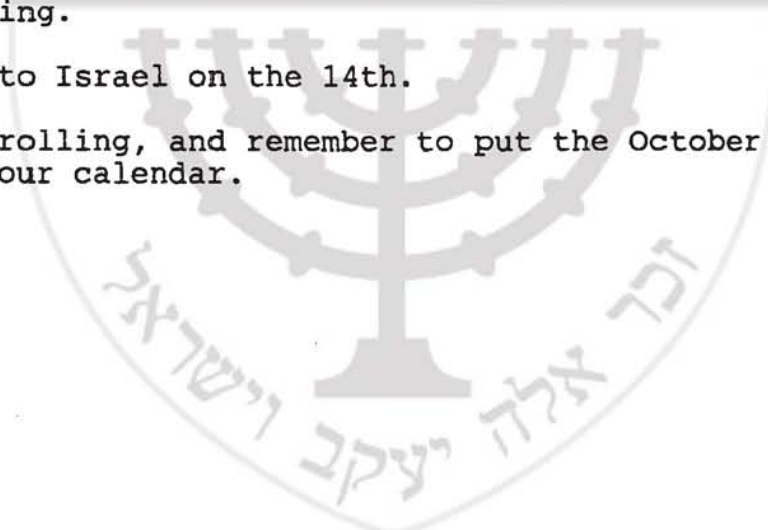
Last night, at our Benefit Tribute to Laurence C. Leeds, Jr., we netted in excess of \$135,000. This was the best and largest fund-raising success AJWS has ever had!

As you can see from the attached program, the evening was attended by many leaders in the fashion and finance industries. Elie Wiesel and Rabbi Ronald Sobel spoke from the heart about their belief in our work. Their presentations deepened everyone's understanding and connection to American Jewish World Service.

Joan Gold's coordination of all aspects of the evening was outstanding.

I'm off to Israel on the 14th.

Keep it rolling, and remember to put the October 17th board meeting on your calendar.



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Henry Siegman
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Ira Silverman
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Herbert M. Weiss*
 Attorney at Law

Elie Wiesel
 Author

* Denotes Executive Committee member.
 Organizations listed for identification only

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 Hon. Barney Frank, Massachusetts
 Hon. Sam Gejdenson, Connecticut

Hon. Tom Lantos, California
 Hon. Mel Levine, California
 Hon. Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio
 Hon. James H. Scheuer, New York

Hon. Stephen J. Solarz, New York
 Hon. Henry A. Waxman, California
 Hon. Ted Weiss, New York



The American Jewish
Committee

Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York, New York 10022-2746
212 751-4000 FAX: 212 319-0975

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Bertram H. Gold

John Slawson

June 9, 1988

His Excellency Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:


We are aware that on June 14th the Knesset is scheduled once again to vote on changes in the Law of Return with the intention of giving unprecedented authority to the Rabbinical courts to certify all conversions, including those performed abroad.


The American Jewish Committee strongly urges you to oppose this renewed effort by a single religious authority to impose its will on the majority of world Jewry. While the proposed legislation specifically targets converts who have made Aliyah, it is apparent to the vast majority of American Jews that the amendment to the Law of Return is designed to delegitimize the Conservative, Reform, and Reconstructionist movements within Judaism. It is imperative that this attack on legitimate movements of Jewish life with several million adherents be deterred. If the bill is passed, it will cause irreparable damage to the unity of the Jewish people and may seriously affect the solidarity of support for Israel among Diaspora Jews in America and elsewhere.

Clearly, it is not in Israel's interest to change the status quo on matters of religion at this time. This year, perhaps more than ever before in Israeli history, Jewish unity must be preserved. This can only be achieved by rejecting this attempt to impose a minority viewpoint on Klal Yisrael.

We welcome your public declaration at the meeting with the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, in New York on June 6, that this matter should be handled "by cooperation, mutual consultation, and by agreement" among the concerned parties and not by legislative fiat. We hope that you will seek to persuade other Knesset members to adopt this constructive approach.

Sincerely,


Ira Silverman
Executive Vice President


Theodore Ellenoff
President

IS/TE/cpa

International Jewish Committee

ON

Interreligious Consultations

June 9, 1988

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
Chairman

AMERICAN SECRETARIAT:
Synagogue Council of America
327 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016
Tel.: (212) 686-8670

EUROPEAN SECRETARIAT:
World Jewish Congress
1 Rue de Varembe
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Tel.: (022) 34 13 25

CONSTITUTENT AGENCIES:
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

B'nai B'rith
1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

The Israel Interfaith
Association
P.O.B. 7739
Jerusalem 91.077, Israel

Synagogue Council of America
327 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

World Jewish Congress
501 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dr. Leon A. Feldman
Consultant

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR TODAY'S MEETING

I. Report on Geneva meeting of IJCIC/Vatican Steering Committee, Geneva, June 2, 1988.

Attended by Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, Dr. Leon A. Feldman /
Dr. G.M. Riegner, Prof. Jean Halperin, Dr. L.E. Ehrlich
Msgr. Pierre Duprey, Fr. P.F. Fumagalli

i. Implications for Soviet Jewry in light of recent Reagen-
Gorbachev Summit Meeting. Casaroli - 12/11

ii. Pope John Paul II scheduled visit to Austria, June 23/24 -
Issue of meeting with Kurt Waldheim. Casaroli - 12/11

iii. Report on developments re removal of Carmelite Convent from
Auschwitz camp-site. / Macherzky - June 14, 15 / low-key delegation

iv. Proposed consultation on the historical and moral implications
of the Shoah under the auspices of the IJCIC/Vatican Liaison
Committee (conditions, program, date and locale).

v. Anti-semitism - rise in Italy and spread in other European
countries. (Impact of Israeli-Palestinian conflict).

vi. Writings and homilies of Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger. Ehrlich
Catechism - meeting / sensitize / Wyschogrod - another modality

1. World Anglican meeting at Lambeth (July 1988) -
- Committee on Guidelines under chair of Bishop of Oxford
- Committee on Israel and Palestinians (draft resolution)

2. WCC - Lutheran paper and its implications.

- Casaroli - Jewish repr.

- write Willebrandt - re Casaroli

IV Shoah - 1st of several conf. - Anti-S & Shoah - Historical Antecedents & Relat. Implications

Relig Understanding of Shoah (Hutner) / Church & Anti-S

Europe - Zurich - / Feb. '89 [end of June] provide Vati. Papers

Access to Vati. files - Reach - Jewish arms & goals -

Wash. / public meeting /

1) Teaching of Catechism 2) Mediapole 3) Church in WW II

- Berman - opposed Council on r/o - / risks /

Bavarian Catholic

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON PLIGHT OF SYRIAN JEWS

By George E. Gruen, Ph.D.
Director, Middle East Affairs
The American Jewish Committee

"Every time there is a knock on the door, mothers and fathers shake with fear for their children. Will the agents of the Mukhabarat (secret police) take us to jail or to some even more horrific fate? We are constantly spied upon by the authorities and our whole life is one big question mark." This was part of the testimony of "Esther," a young Jewish mother from Damascus, whose husband "Yaakov" and their daughter managed to escape from Syria a few weeks ago. (These are not their real names.)

Despite the possible risk to their families remaining in Syria, they came to Paris at the end of May to appeal to participants in the second International Conference for the Freedom of Syrian Jewry to "do as much as you can as quickly as possible." The conference, under the chairmanship of Roger Pinto, brought together some 400 persons, including officials, parliamentarians, human-rights activists, writers, artists, and representatives of the Jewish communities from 18 countries around the globe. The first conference, in 1984, filled the Syrian Jewish community with hope and expectation, Esther said, "yet much more remains to be done until our struggle is successful." Turning to the members of the press in the audience, she urged them to write about the conditions of the Jews in Syria. "Your work is extremely important," she said, "because it has a big impact on the Syrian government."

The Syrian authorities still employ Draconian measures to enforce the ban on Jewish emigration. Even those permitted to go on brief trips abroad must generally leave a substantial monetary deposit and immediate members of their family behind as security for their return. The estimated 4,500 to 4,800 Jews, who are concentrated in Damascus, Aleppo and Qamishly, are in effect a hostage community.

The conference participants heard the text of a letter smuggled out of Syria at the end of March. It gave the names of nine Jewish men from Damascus who were taken in for interrogation and held incommunicado for many months in secret police detention centers, without open trial or due process, because the authorities suspected them either of trying to leave or of having travelled "illegally." In some cases even their families have been denied permission to visit them. According to unconfirmed reports, one of the men, Ibrahim (Albert) Laham, 43, has been sentenced to a lengthy prison term for attempting to leave illegally. The fate of his son, Yeheya (Victor) Laham, 18, who was arrested with him, is not known. According to well informed sources, a Christian Syrian government official accused of preparing false travel documents for the Laham's was called in for questioning. After a brief interrogation, the official's wife was told to claim his body. He had been summarily executed.

Moussa Khalife, one of three teenagers arrested last fall, reportedly has been released for medical treatment. According to information reaching his relatives in New York, his legs were so severely injured by torture that the doctors have recommended amputation, though his parents are hoping this will not be necessary. The other men known still to be incarcerated in Damascus are Kassem Ghounegh and Faraj Dirzieh, both in their teens; Zeki Mamrout, 36, who was picked up last November together with his brother Faraj, 38; Ely Soued, 31, who was

arrested at the Damascus airport in November of last year on his return from visiting his parents in Turkey, and his older brother, Selim Soued, 45, a father of six children, who was arrested while at his brother's pharmacy in Damascus. No one has been permitted to visit the Soued brothers, and this has naturally heightened fears about their situation. Faraj Mamrout has recently been released. There are conflicting reports as to the circumstances: one states that he was released upon completion of his sentence for allegedly having visited Israel, another that he was released because of poor health.

According to the clandestine letter from Syria, one young Jewish woman was pressured into marrying the son of a Syrian officer and another agreed to marry a Palestinian living next door. Both were married in civil ceremonies without the permission of their parents. According to more recent information, the chief rabbi intervened and succeeded in having the marriage to the son of the security officer annulled.

In her testimony to the conference, Esther stated that there were many young Jewish girls who would like to leave but cannot do so. Their mothers are worried and frightened for the fate of their daughters. (Mr. Pinto recalled that four young Jewish women were murdered when they tried to flee Syria in 1974. Their mutilated bodies were returned to their families in sacks by the Syrian authorities.) It is not only fear of the consequences that deters many young women from attempting to escape. Most Syrian Jews don't know what life in freedom is, Esther said. "They were born in shackles, they are like birds in a cage." Having lived all their lives in a police state, it is hard for them to imagine life in a free society.

Since more young Jewish men than women have successfully fled the country, there are today several hundred Jewish women who are destined for spinsterhood if they are not permitted to leave to seek Jewish husbands abroad. As time goes on an increasing number may be tempted to marry Moslem or Christian men. At a meeting in Geneva in May 1977, President Jimmy Carter persuaded President Hafez al-Assad to allow 14 Syrian Jewish "maidens" to come to the United States to find husbands among the more than 25,000 Jews of Syrian origin living in the U.S. President Assad said he would consider other such humanitarian appeals, on a case-by-case basis. However, the ban on emigration has continued in effect.

Mr. Pinto, who is also chairman of the commission on Jews in Moslem lands of CRIF, the Representative Council of French Jewish Institutions, recalled that following interventions by the CRIF with French officials, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had made "extremely courageous declarations," first on Soviet television and then before the press in Israel, pledging that he would not go on an official visit to Syria unless there was a change in Syrian policy on Jewish emigration. According to Le Monde, November 5, 1987, Mr. Chirac stated explicitly in Jerusalem that he would not go to Damascus until there was "appreciable progress with regard to the situation of the 500 young Syrian Jewish women who wish to leave the country."

At the conclusion of the conference on May 29 the delegates approved an "Appeal to World Conscience" which called on the heads of government of the free world not to make any official visit to Syria so long as the Jews were not permitted to emigrate freely. An amendment from the floor was accepted to add the provision that no economic assistance be provided to Syria until the discriminatory measures against the Jews of Syria were lifted. Madame Nicole Fontaine, a member of the European Parliament, reported that the European Parliament had unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the Syrian violation of human rights and had decided not to give economic assistance to Syria under present circumstances. Dr. George E. Gruen, Director of Middle East Affairs of the American Jewish Committee, noted that Syria was still classified by the United States as a state supporting terrorism and was

therefore barred by Congress from receiving American aid.

The Syrian Jewry conference also appealed to the President of the French Republic and to the heads of state of other free countries to "intervene personally" with the Syrian president and call upon him to end the persecution and discriminatory practices to which the Jews are subjected, and to permit them to emigrate to the countries of their choice. Mr. Nessim Gaon, president of the World Sephardi Federation, inquired whether there was not a contradiction between the call for a ban on official visits to Syria by prime ministers and the request for personal intervention by heads of state. Mr. Pinto replied that Mr. Chirac's action had an important symbolic value and that withholding official visits by heads of government did not prevent high-level contacts with the Syrian authorities, which may bring about a change in Syrian policy.

Dr. Gruen reported that he had just received a letter from Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard W. Murphy stating that in U.S. diplomatic contacts "we continue to make clear to the Syrians our position that Jews in Syria should enjoy the same rights to travel and emigration as other Syrian citizens." Dr. Gruen added that both Mr. Murphy and Ambassador Richard Schifter, the Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, had assured him that the situation of the Jews of Syria was a major human rights concern which the United States would continue to raise with the Syrian government "at the highest levels." Ambassador Murphy said the U.S. would press the emigration issue even though the prospects for a fundamental change in Syrian policy were unlikely so long as the Syrian regime regarded itself as in a state of war with Israel and believed that Syrian Jews might emigrate to Israel.

Théo Klein, the President of CRIF, emphasized that the struggle for the rights of Syrian Jewry -- including the freedom to choose whether to leave or to remain -- was also related to the struggle for peace in the region. Stressing that the Jews of Syria have led a completely exemplary life, he declared that a positive attitude on the part of the Syrian government to this community could help lead to peace between Arabs and Jews. A message from the American Jewish Committee read by Dr. Gruen underscored this point: "Syria is an important country in the region and it can either advance or sabotage the efforts for peace and reconciliation." The Committee expressed the hope that the concerted humanitarian appeals by prominent personalities throughout the world would finally convince President Assad "that it is in Syria's own enlightened self-interest" to end the restrictions upon the Jews and permit them to emigrate and join their relatives and coreligionists in the United States and other democratic countries. "By promptly taking such action, President Assad would send a dramatic signal to the world that Syria seeks to be a member in good standing of the family of civilized nations and is genuinely prepared to play a constructive role in international affairs."

The Syrian Jewry conference made a similar direct appeal to President Assad, asking that "out of concern for humanity and respect for the dignity of the human person," and in conformity with Articles 13 and 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to which Syria has subscribed, he immediately restore to the Jews their right to emigrate.

(An itemized listing of the various restrictions to which Syrian Jews are subjected and the specific provisions of international undertakings which are being violated by Syria was distributed at the conference. A copy is appended.)

June 16, 1988
88-580/Syrian.GG3/smm

Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum



The American Jewish
Committee

Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York, New York 10022-2746
212 751-4000 / FAX: 212 319-0975

June 17, 1988

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Elise D. Waterman

Max M. Fisher

Honorary Chair,
National Executive Council

Executive Vice-Presidents Emeriti

Bertram H. Gold

John Slawson

Dear Governor:

Next Meeting - Monday, June 27, 1988
Institute of Human Relations
Engel Auditorium
1:00 - 4:30 PM

I hope you plan to be with us at our next meeting. We will be taking action on a number of issues which should be wrapped up before the long summer hiatus.

The proposed budget for 1988/89 will consume a substantial portion of our time as we want to be certain that everyone has a full opportunity to discuss the budget and its implications. Enclosed you will find a letter from Walter Gips and the pertinent documents. If you have any questions do not hesitate to call Walter or Phil Shamis.

Other items on our agenda are: discussion of proposed Bylaws changes mandated by the recommendations of the Committee on Organizational Development; action on the Starrett City case; reports from Ted Ellenoff and Ira Silverman on the progress of the work of the agency. In all, we will have a most stimulating agenda. I look forward to your attendance and active participation at this meeting.

Last but not least, we may have to change the date of our September meeting to facilitate the observance of Yom Kippur and not to burden you during the High Holidays. We will advise you of the final date as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Leo

Leo Nevas, Chairman
Board of Governors

LN/ha

Enclosures

P.S. Also enclosed is the new Board list.

DATE: June 17, 1988
TO: Board of Governors
FROM: Walter F. Gips, Chairman, Budget Committee
SUBJECT: 1988/89 Budget

Attached please find an analysis of income and expenses for actual 1986/87, original budget and estimated actual figures for 1987/88 and proposed budget for 1988/89. Please note that these are the original budget figures for 1987/88 that you approved last June.

You were given revised figures in January at the Board Institute that reflected an estimated loss of \$359,000 due basically to the final unforeseen resolution of the Ducovny - severance situation. Since that time there has been no significant change in our overall loss estimates (now \$373,000) and relatively small changes in the detailed figures.

Overall income figures are in line with our original budget estimates since the now estimated \$200,000 increase in campaign is almost entirely offset by the \$150,000 decrease in membership income. The \$550,000 budgeted increase in campaign for next year from \$15,150,000 to \$15,700,000 is attainable but only if all of us work even harder to make it come to pass.

The salary and fringe benefits expense increase this year over original budget of \$369,000 is basically due to the Ducovny settlement (\$355,000). There were smaller increases in death benefits (\$56,000) and Executive Search costs (\$67,000) which were offset by salary savings throughout the operation.

While non-salary expenses for this year are now estimated to come in \$134,000 under the original budget, this basically reflects the \$152,000 decrease in operating income. As operating income decreases, non-salary expenses should decrease since expenses are incurred as operating income is received for particular purposes or projects.

Taking into consideration mandated salary increases, as well as inflationary increases in non-salary expenses, it was necessary to institute cuts of approximately \$900,000 from the originally proposed 1988/89 budget to achieve a balanced budget. These reductions were worked out in great detail by Bert Gold and approved by the Administrative Committee. The resulting budget was approved by the Budget Committee and is presented to you for discussion and hoped for approval at our forthcoming Board meeting on June 27th.

Building figures are in line with Ben Kohl's presentation at the January Board Institute. Rental income is down because of not having one paying tenant for almost the entire year. The decrease in capital expenditures reflects the fact that some approved expenditures will not occur until next fiscal year.

As additional information we are also attaching a summary of expenses by department and several charts that hopefully will give you a better idea of our sources of income and our expenditures.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Phil Shamis or me prior to the Board meeting.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FISCAL YEARS 1986/87 - 1988/89

(In Thousands)

	Actual 1986/87	Budget 1987/88	Estimate 1988/89	Budget 1988/89
OPERATIONS				
INCOME				
Campaign	14,710.4	14,950.0	15,150.0	15,700.0
Membership	1,314.2	1,400.0	1,250.0	1,250.0
Investment & Other Income	212.7	200.0	250.0	200.0
Total	16,237.3	16,550.0	16,650.0	17,150.0
EXPENSES				
Salaries & Fringe Benefits	12,304.4	12,506.7	12,875.7	13,208.5
Non-Salary Expenses	6,385.4	6,581.9	6,447.6	6,324.6
Total Expenses	18,689.8	19,088.6	19,323.3	19,533.1
Less: Operating Income	2,456.8	2,452.5	2,300.7	2,380.5
Net Direct Expenses	16,233.0	16,636.1	17,022.6	17,152.6
Net Income (Deficit)	4.3	(86.1)	(372.6)	(2.6)
BEQUESTS				
Unrestricted Bequest Income	133.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BUILDING				
INCOME				
Rent	450.0	450.0	170.0	470.0
EXPENSES				
R. E. Taxes & Expenses	35.0	50.0	100.0	110.0
Capital Expenditures	92.0	720.0	600.0	360.0
Total	127.0	770.0	700.0	470.0
Net Building Income	323.0	(320.0)	(530.0)	0.0

(6/16/88)

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
SUMMARY OF EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENT
FISCAL YEARS 1986/87 - 1988/89

(In Thousands)

	Actual 7/86-6/87	Budget 7/87-6/88	Estimate 7/87-6/88	Budget 7/88-6/89
NATIONAL AFFAIRS				
Total Expenses	1,074.2	1,107.7	1,109.1	1,064.2
Less: Operating Income	83.1	80.0	85.0	100.0
Net Direct Expenses	991.1	1,027.7	1,024.1	964.2
NEW YORK CHAPTER				
Total Expenses	265.6	293.4	264.3	313.8
Less: Operating Income	6.0	26.0	3.0	8.0
Net Direct Expenses	259.6	267.4	261.3	305.8
WASHINGTON OFFICE				
Total Expenses	328.8	334.1	362.8	337.3
INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS				
Total Expenses	411.9	452.0	433.5	357.7
Less: Operating Income	113.3	100.0	80.0	50.0
Net Direct Expenses	298.6	352.0	353.5	307.7
COMMUNITY SERVICES				
Total Expenses	4,485.6	4,692.3	4,673.2	4,689.0
Less: Operating Income	133.3	123.5	138.5	219.5
Net Direct Expenses	4,352.3	4,568.8	4,534.7	4,469.5
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS				
Total Expenses	2,047.7	1,623.6	1,727.8	1,582.8
Less: Operating Income	488.5	340.0	330.0	335.0
Net Direct Expenses	1,559.2	1,283.6	1,397.8	1,247.8

PRESENT TENSE

Total Expenses	344.8	397.2	402.5	386.4
Less: Operating Income	203.5	297.0	262.0	267.0
Net Direct Expenses	141.3	100.2	140.5	119.4

JEWISH COMMUNAL AFFAIRS

Total Expenses	443.7	477.3	446.6	449.1
Less: Operating Income	108.5	120.0	120.0	90.0
Net Direct Expenses	335.2	357.3	326.6	359.1

COMMENTARY

Total Expenses	1,262.7	1,328.1	1,298.1	1,296.1
Less: Operating Income	1,103.4	1,150.0	1,077.0	1,085.0
Net Direct Expenses	159.3	178.1	221.1	211.1

PUBLIC EDUCATION &
INTERPRETATION

Total Expenses	1,045.6	1,128.1	1,025.7	1,031.2
Less: Operating Income	17.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
Net Direct Expenses	1,028.5	1,118.1	1,015.7	1,021.2

INFORMATION & RESEARCH
SERVICES

Total Expenses	662.9	668.6	694.6	704.6
Less: Operating Income	99.3	67.5	78.7	87.5
Net Direct Expenses	563.6	601.1	615.9	617.1

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Total Expenses	1,579.1	1,303.7	1,313.9	1,259.0
Less: Operating Income	94.8	132.5	110.5	122.5
Net Direct Expenses	1,484.3	1,171.2	1,203.4	1,136.5

CAMPAIGN

Total Expenses	2,054.6	2,229.1	2,144.2	2,365.3
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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

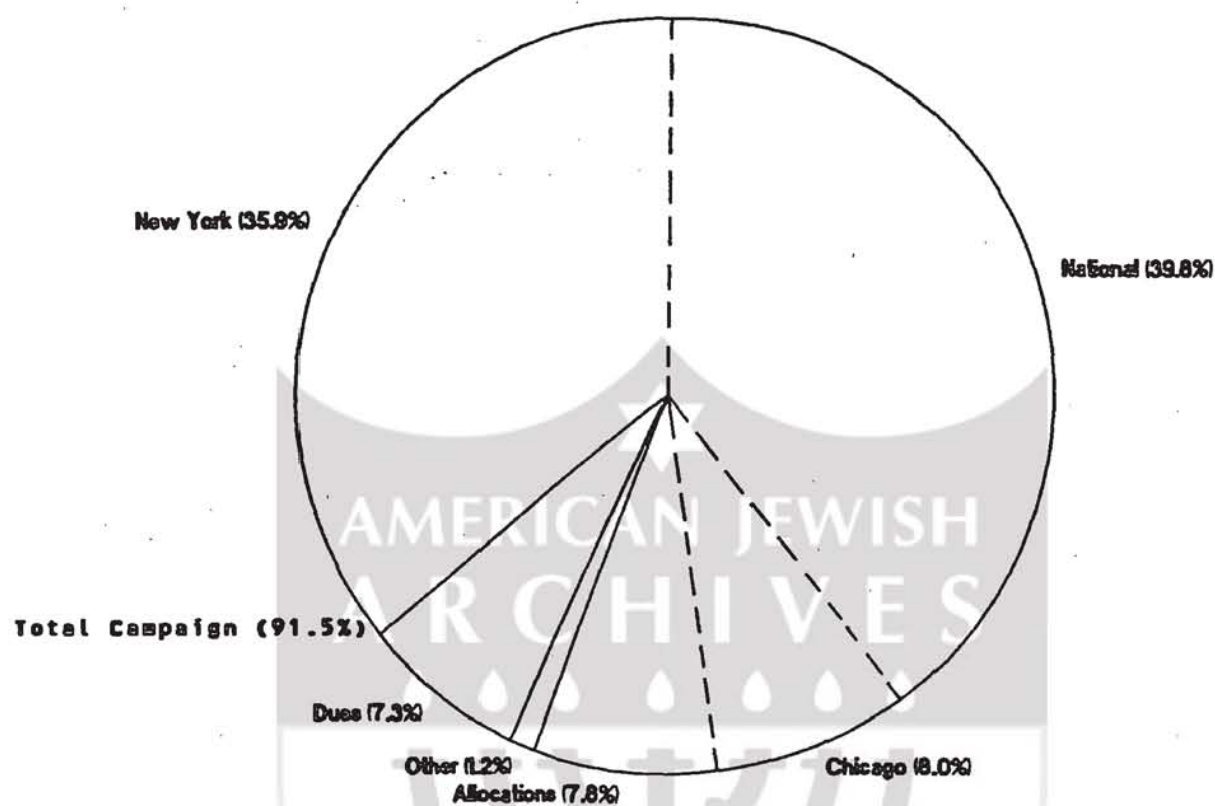
Total Expenses	1,635.1	1,754.7	1,758.8	1,804.9
Less: Operating Income	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Net Direct Expenses	1,629.1	1,748.7	1,752.8	1,798.9
PERSONNEL & MANAGEMENT SERVICES				
Total Expenses	1,042.0	1,082.2	1,082.4	1,004.9
Unallocated Fringe Benefits	5.5	216.5	585.8	886.8
Total Expenses - All Depts.	18,689.8	19,088.6	19,323.3	19,533.1
Less: Operating Income - All Depts.	2,456.8	2,452.5	2,300.7	2,380.5
Net Direct Expenses	16,233.0	16,636.1	17,022.6	17,152.6

(6/16/88)



The American Jewish Committee

Income - 1988/89 Budget



CAMPAIGN

New York	\$ 6,200.0
National	\$ 6,800.0
Chicago	\$ 1,400.0
Allocations	<u>\$ 1,300.0</u>
	\$15,700.0

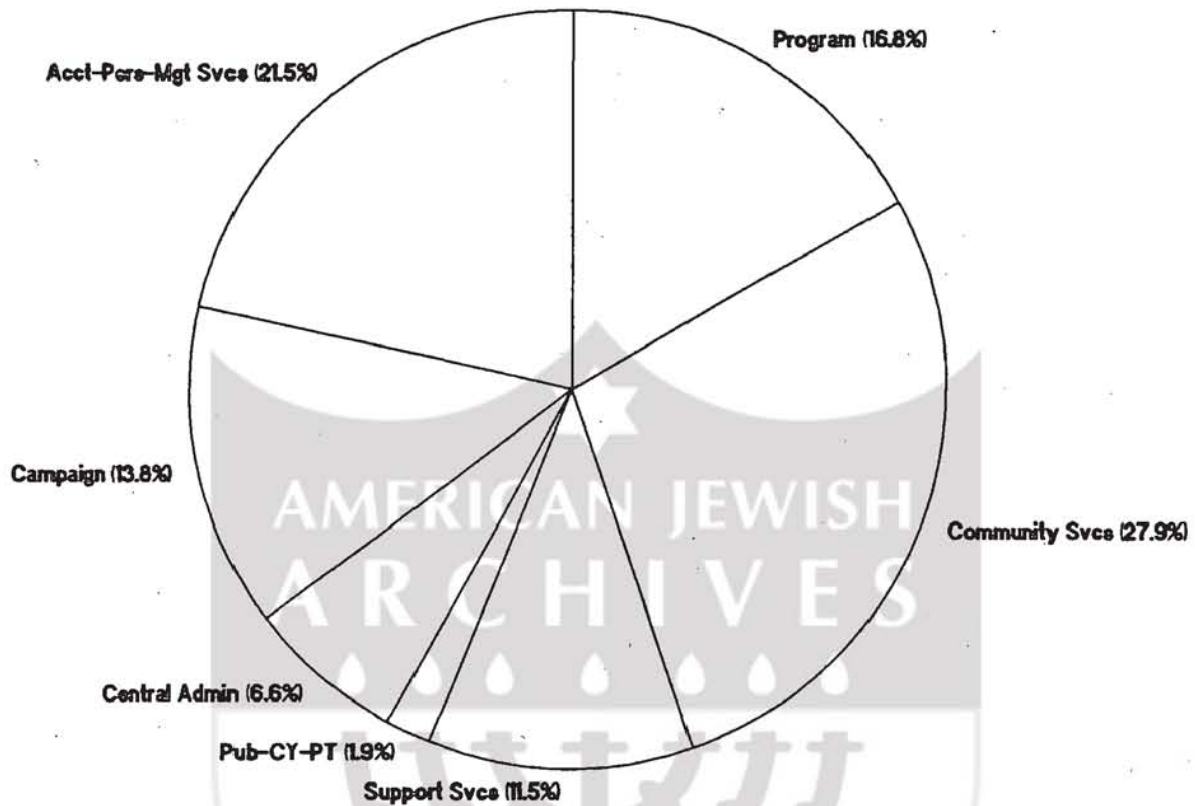
MEMBERSHIP DUES \$ 1,250.0

INVESTMENT & OTHER INCOME \$ 200.0

TOTAL \$17,150.0

The American Jewish Committee

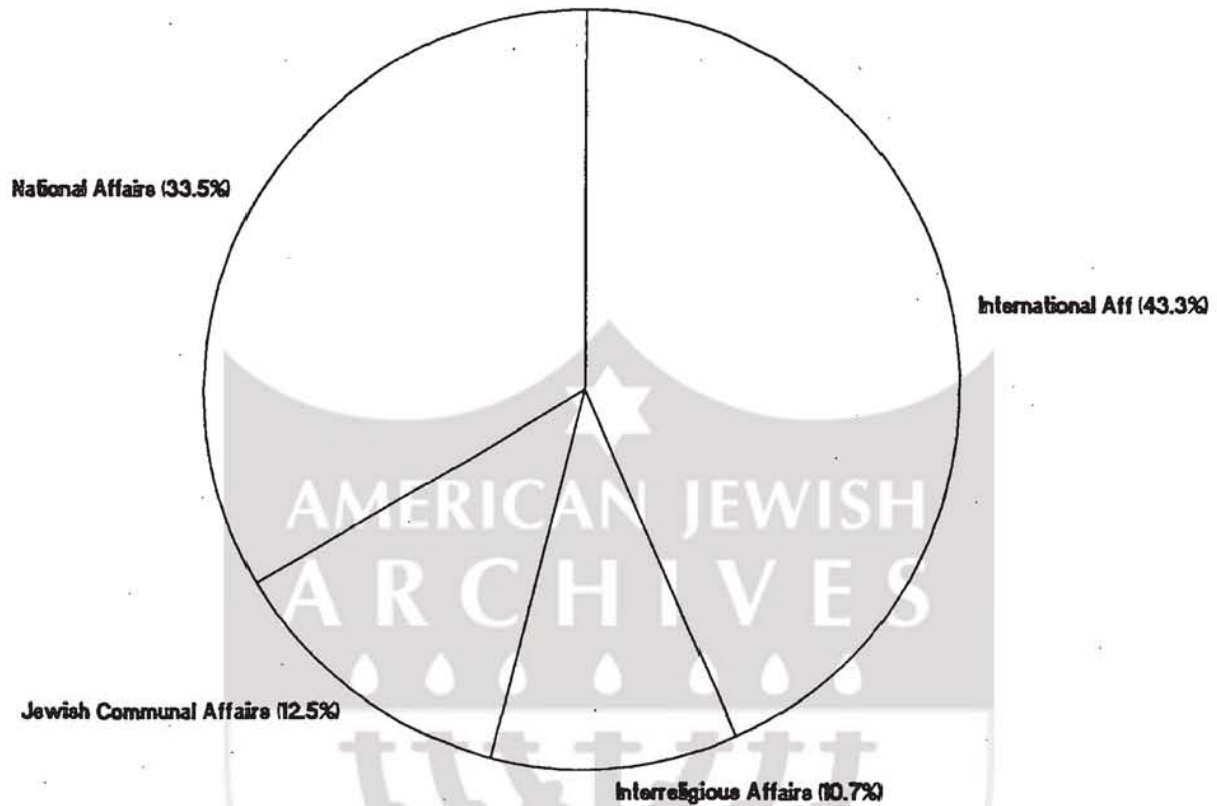
Net Expenses - 1988/89 Total Budget



PROGRAM		\$ 2,878.8
COMMUNITY SERVICES (incl. NY Chapter)		\$ 4,775.3
SUPPORT SERVICES		
Washington Office	\$ 337.3	
Public Education & Interpretation	\$1,021.2	
Information & Research Services	\$ 617.1	\$ 1,975.6
PUBLICATIONS - COMMENTARY - PRESENT TENSE		\$ 330.5
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION		\$ 1,136.5
CAMPAIGN		\$ 2,365.3
ACCOUNTING, PERSONNEL & MANAGEMENT SERVICES		\$ 3,690.6
TOTAL		\$17,152.6

The American Jewish Committee

Net Expenses - 1988/89 Program Budget



PROGRAM

National Affairs	\$ 964.2
Interreligious Affairs	\$ 307.7
International Affairs	\$1,247.8
Jewish Communal Affairs	<u>\$ 359.1</u>

TOTAL

\$2,878.8

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

As of June 1988

SYMBOLS

* - Life Member

ALL CAPS - Officer

Underscore - Honorary Member

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June 19, 1988

MUBARAK AWAD DEMANDS END TO JEWISH STATE
WINS RELIGION COMMENTARY
RABBI MARC H. TANENBAUM* OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Last Wednesday afternoon, I received an unexpected telephone call from Mubarak Awad, the self-proclaimed Palestinian apostle of non-violence. He said, "I would like you to convert me to Judaism." And immediately he added, "I have no interest in the Jewish religion. I need to become Jewish in order to get back to Jerusalem."

We then had a civil exchange during which I told Mr. Awad that Judaism welcomes authentic converts, but rejects "instant converts." No responsible rabbi in the world would preside over such a cynical and offensive act.

Then, Mr. Awad changed the subject and talked unambiguously about his so-called non-violent political agenda.

"We want a Palestinian state next to a Jewish state." Without hesitating, he added, "But that's just for the moment. It is a temporary transition. What we really want is a secular democratic Palestinian state in which we Arabs will be the majority. There will be no Jewish flag, no Star of David, and no Hatikva national anthem."

"Just the way the Arab-Muslim majority have treated the Christians in Lebanon," I responded.

After more conversation, I concluded that Mubarak Awad is a political sleight-of-hand artist who has used non-violent rhetoric and symbols to cover his real program of violent aggression against Israel."

The media celebrates him uncritically as a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King. I doubt very much whether Gandhi and King would have acknowledged the real Mubarak Awad as a legitimate disciple of their non-violent philosophies.

*Rabbi Tanenbaum is director of international relations for the American Jewish Committee and presents a weekly religion commentary over WINS-Westinghouse Broadcasting System.

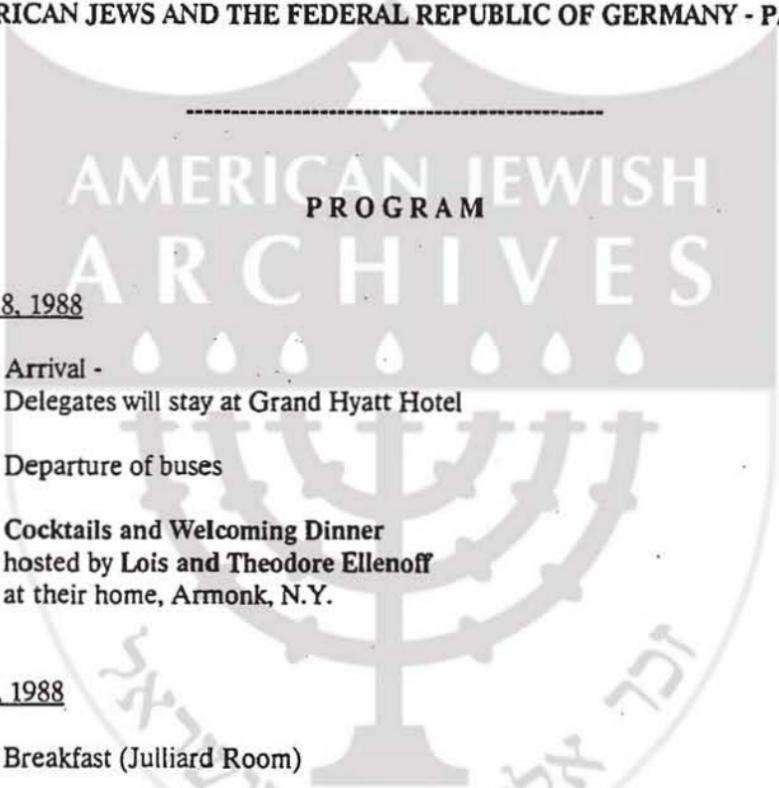
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Conference Sponsored by
ATLANTIC-BRUECKE e.V. AND THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Grand Hyatt Hotel
150 E. 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017
Phone: (212) 883-1234

June 18 - 20, 1988

AMERICAN JEWS AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY - PART II



**AMERICAN JEWISH
PROGRAM
ARCHIVES**

Saturday, June 18, 1988

Arrival -
Delegates will stay at Grand Hyatt Hotel

6:30 p.m. Departure of buses

7:30 p.m. Cocktails and Welcoming Dinner
hosted by Lois and Theodore Ellenoff
at their home, Armonk, N.Y.

Sunday, June 19, 1988

8:00 a.m. Breakfast (Julliard Room)

9:00 a.m. First Session (Broadway Room)
"American Jewish Perception of Israel"

Co-Chairmen: Theodore Ellenoff
President, The American Jewish Committee

Walther Leisler Kiep
Chairman, Atlantik-Bruecke e.V., Bonn

Presenters: Norman Podhoretz
Editor, COMMENTARY Magazine
Washington, D. C.

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations

11:00 a.m. Coffee Break

Respondents: Dr. Josef Joffe
Foreign Editor and Columnist
Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Muenchen

Karsten Voigt, MdB
Speaker of the Social Democratic Group in the
Committee on Foreign Affairs
Deutscher Bundestag

1:00 p.m. Lunch (Julliard Room)

3:00 p.m. Second Session (Broadway Room)
"German Perception of American Jews"

Co-Chairmen: Erik Blumenfeld
Member of the European Parliament;
Treasurer, Atlantik-Bruecke e.V.

Jack Lapin
Chairman, Interreligious Affairs Commission
The American Jewish Committee

Presenter: Dr. Joerg von Uthmann
U.S. Correspondent, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Respondent: William S. Trosten
Associate Director, The American Jewish Committee

4:30 Coffee Break

6:30 p.m. Cocktails (Uris Room)

7:30 p.m. Dinner at Grand Hyatt Hotel (Julliard Room)

Guest Speaker: William Hyland
Editor, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Monday, June 20, 1988

7:30 a.m. Breakfast (Schubert Room)

8:30 a.m. Third Session (Majestic Room)
"The American Foreign Policy Agenda"

Co-Chairmen: Walther Leisler Kiep

Leo Nevas, Chairman
Board of Governors, The American Jewish Committee

Presenter: Ambassador Richard Schifter
Assistant Secretary of State for Human
Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

"The German Foreign Policy Agenda"

Presenter: Volker Ruehe, MdB
Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU
Parliamentary group in the Deutscher Bundestag, Bonn

Respondent: Dr. Gebhard Schweigler
Senior Research Associate, Stiftung
Wissenschaft und Politik, Ebenhausen

12:30

Working Luncheon (Schubert Room)
Fourth Session
General Conclusions

Co-Chairmen: Theodore Ellenoff
Walther Leisler Kiep

3:00

Press Conference (Broadhurst Belasco)

End of Conference

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE-ATLANTIK-BRUECKE e.V. CONFERENCE
AMERICAN JEWS AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY-PART II
NEW YORK, JUNE 18-20, 1988

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS

Theodore Ellenoff

President of the American Jewish Committee, prominent attorney and communal leader, former Vice President and Member of the Board of Central Synagogue in New York City.
(New York, N.Y.)

Dr. Wolf Calebow

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
(Washington, D.C.)

Selma G. Hirsh

Associate Director Emeritus of the American Jewish Committee, Associate Director of the Institute on American-Jewish-Israeli Relations.
(New York, N.Y.)

Philip E. Hoffman

Honorary President of the American Jewish Committee; U.S. Representative to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations 1972-1975; distinguished communal leader; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the U.S. Realty & Investment Company, Essex County, New Jersey.
(New Jersey)

Lee Jaffe

(Detroit, Michigan)

Miles Jaffe

Well known attorney from Detroit, member of the National Board of Governors of the American Jewish Committee and past chair of the AJC's Interreligious Affairs Commission and the International Affairs Commission.

Jack Lapin

Chairman of the American Jewish Committee's National Interreligious Commission and former President of its Southwest Region; senior partner in the Houston law firm of Lapin, Totz and Mayer, Houston, Texas.
(Houston, Texas)

Leo Nevas

Chairman of the Board of Governors of the American Jewish Committee, former Municipal Court Judge in Connecticut and organizer of the World Peace through Law Center; member of the Board of International Institute for Human Rights at Strasbourg.
(Connecticut)

Norman Podhoretz

Editor-in-Chief of Commentary Magazine since 1960, author and lecturer; member of the Council on Foreign Relations and Chairman of the New Directions Advisory Committee of the United States Information Agency.
(New York, N.Y.)

Dr. Gladys Rosen

Program Associate in the American Jewish Committee's Jewish Communal Affairs Department, researcher and historian.
(New York City)

Ambassador Richard Schifter

Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, U.S. member of the United Nations Human Rights Commission since 1983, active in educational affairs in Maryland, Washington, D.C.
(Maryland)

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the synagogue movement of Reform Judaism in the United States and Canada, Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations 1976-78, educator and activist in behalf of the Jewish people.
(Westport, Connecticut)

Dr. Marc H. Tanenbaum

Director of International Relations of the American Jewish Committee, influential leader in rescue efforts on behalf of victims of war and conflict the world over, founder of the joint liaison Committee of the Vatican Secretariat on Catholic-Jewish Relations and of the International Committee for Interreligious Consultations (ICIC).
(New York City)

William S. Trosten

Associate Director of the American Jewish Committee.
(New York City)

Dr. Carroll Weinberg

Member of the American Jewish Committee, active in Jewish affairs and communal activities related to education.
(Philadelphia, Pa.)

CSR THE
COLLEGE OF
SAINT ROSE
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12203

6/23/88

Dear Marc,

I hope you have regained your full health by now. Thank you once again for coming up here (last January). The community is still talking about it.

Also I would like to inform you that I will be working at the Pontifical Mission's office in New York beginning this summer.

Enclosed are some items that would interest you. In the hope of seeing you again.

Yours in Shalom
George Iran

Dr. George E. Iran
104 Patroon Dr. #11
Guilderland, NY 12084

518 8696790

Enclosure.

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CHAIRMAN OF IJCIC
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RABBI MARC TANENBAUM

CHAIRMAN OF IJCIC

327 LEXINGTON AVENUE

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DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR CONGRATULATIONS I RECIPROCATE WITH EVERY
GOOD WISH AND CORDIAL GREETINGS TO YOU DR FELDMANN AND ALL THE
MEMBERS OF IJCIC

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Committee on Organizational Development
Proposed Bylaws Amendments
(For discussion at Board of Governors
Meeting Monday, June 27)

NEC Membership

RESOLVED, that Section 9(a) of the Bylaws of the American Jewish Committee is amended to read as follows:

- "(i) Chapters or units with fewer than 500 paid-up membership units shall be entitled to designate six members.
- "(ii) Chapters or units with 500 or more paid-up membership units shall be entitled to designate ten members."

RESOLVED, that the following sentence is added to the end of Section 9(b) of the Bylaws of the American Jewish Committee:

"In the absence of designations to the contrary, and to the extent such persons are not otherwise serving as members of the National Executive Council, each chapter or unit shall be deemed to have designated, in order, its then current President, its immediate past President, its Vice Presidents (in order of their seniority in such position), its Secretary and its Treasurer."

Board of Governors Authority

RESOLVED, that Section 19 of the Bylaws of the American Jewish Committee is amended to read as follows:

"Section 19., Authority - Subject to the powers conferred upon the National Executive Council by the act of incorporation and these Bylaws, the business and affairs of the American Jewish Committee shall be conducted by the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors shall also have the principal responsibility for determining policy of the American Jewish Committee."

Board of Governors Meetings

RESOLVED, that Section 22 of the Bylaws of the American Jewish Committee is amended to provide that regular meetings of the Board of Governors shall be held at least five (5), rather than six (6), times a year.

Officers-Administrative Officers

RESOLVED, that Section 35 of the Bylaws of the American Jewish Committee is amended to read as follows:

"Section 35. Enumeration of Officers and Their Election - The officers of the American Jewish Committee shall be: the President, the Chairpersons, respectively, of the National Executive Council, Board of Governors, Board of Trustees and Executive Committee; an Executive Vice President; not more than 11 Vice Presidents; Secretary; Treasurer; and Associate Treasurer; all of whom, with the exception of the Chairperson of the Executive Committee and the Executive Vice President, shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the National Executive Council. There shall also be such Honorary Officers as have already been determined or shall be determined in the future by the National Executive Council.

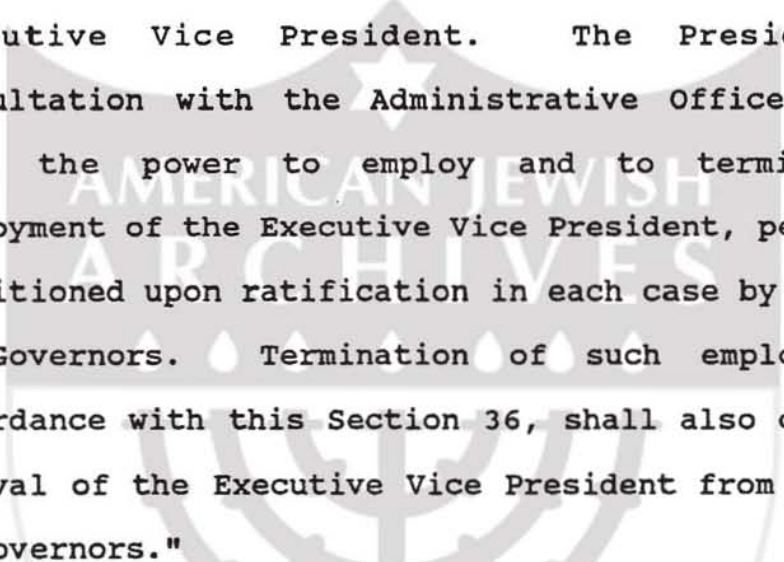
"The Administrative Officers of the American Jewish Committee shall be (i) all the officers enumerated in this Section 35, other than the Vice Presidents and Honorary Officers, and (ii) such other persons as may be designated from time to time by the President."

Executive Vice President

RESOLVED, that the paragraph entitled "Executive Vice President"

of Section 36 of the Bylaws of the American Jewish Committee is amended to read as follows:

"The Board of Governors shall have the ultimate power to employ and to terminate the employment of the Executive Vice President. The President, in consultation with the Administrative Officers, shall have the power to employ and to terminate the employment of the Executive Vice President, pending and conditioned upon ratification in each case by the Board of Governors. Termination of such employment in accordance with this Section 36, shall also constitute removal of the Executive Vice President from the Board of Governors."



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Testimony to Democratic Party Platform Committee

The American Jewish Committee is this country's pioneer human relations agency. Throughout our existence, we have been dedicated to protecting the civil and religious rights of Jews in the U.S. and around the world, as well as the human rights of oppressed people everywhere.

The AJC also has worked to enhance the quality of life for all Americans. We do so out of a recognition that the American ideal of democratic pluralism can be fully realized only in a society that promotes equal opportunity, fairness and social justice for all of its citizens.

The AJC's deep commitment to advocating a broad-based multi-issue international and domestic public policy agenda is reflected in the following principles that we urge you to incorporate in the Democratic platform.

The Middle East: The U.S. and Israel share a deep commitment to democratic values and enjoy mutually beneficial economic, political and strategic ties. We urge you to endorse continued active U.S. cooperation with Israel, including the implementation and enhancement of recently formalized agreements on joint political, security and economic cooperation and on the establishment of a Free Trade Area.

The U.S. and Israel both seek to attain a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In its traditional role as mediator and facilitator of negotiations in the region, the U.S. should encourage direct, face-to-face talks with relevant Arab countries and Palestinians who would demonstrate a willingness to recognize Israel. Such talks should be conducted on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The U.S. must avoid exposing the peace process to imposed settlements or other outside intervention, lest the negotiations deteriorate into a forum for the pillory of Israel by hostile parties.

The main obstacle to a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace has been, and remains, the refusal of Arab states - other than Egypt - to recognize Israel as a sovereign nation and to negotiate directly with it. The current uprising in the West Bank and Gaza has emphasized the failure of the Arab world to make peace with Israel and to work toward a constructive and lasting solution of the Palestinian problem.

Given the Palestine Liberation Organization's record of terrorist acts against American, Israeli, and other civilians, and the PLO's continuing efforts to undermine American-sponsored peace initiatives, the platform should reaffirm that the U.S. will not hold any talks with the PLO until it forthrightly recognizes Israel, accepts Resolution 242 and renounces terrorism.

The peace treaty between Egypt and Israel represents an important element of stability in a turbulent region, where the Iraqi-Iranian war and numerous inter-Arab conflicts have cost hundreds of thousands of innocent lives. The U.S., which has played such a key role in the adoption of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, must continue to use its influence to help further develop ties between Cairo and Jerusalem.

While recognizing that Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the smaller Arab states in the Persian Gulf have legitimate security concerns, the massive arms build-up in the region (e.g., Saudi Arabia's recent purchase of Chinese missiles) could jeopardize regional security. We urge that

proposals for arms sales to these countries be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to ensure that such sales are indeed in the American interest and contain adequate safeguards that they will not be used (either by the purchasing state or by a third party) against Israel.

We urge you to support recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital and state your commitment to moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel-Aviv to Jerusalem. The American Embassy in every other country, including the German Democratic Republic (whose capital, East Berlin, the U.S. does not recognize), is situated in that country's designated capital. By failing to do so in the case of our democratic ally Israel, we tacitly aid those who seek to delegitimize Israel.

We hope the platform will underscore the commitment of the U.S. Government to use its diplomatic offices to continue to bring pressure on the government of Syria to remove the harsh restrictions on Syria's 4,500 Jewish citizens, especially with respect to emigration. Syrian Jews continue to be subjected to arrest, torture and lengthy prison terms simply for attempting to leave the country "illegally." The U.S. should express its concern about Syria's Jewish community in the course of its bilateral relations with Damascus, in addition to raising Syrian violations of human rights in the appropriate multilateral forums.

Soviet Jewry: Recent meetings between American and Soviet leadership at the highest levels have created the hope that, in an atmosphere of improving relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., the Soviet government will at long last seriously begin to implement the international covenants and treaties to which it is signatory. We have been encouraged by the increase in emigration figures from the U.S.S.R., including the release of all Jewish Prisoners of Conscience and the emigration of several other noted leaders, who after many years of privation and anguish were allowed to leave. We also take note of recent, if still inadequate, gestures in the area of Jewish culture. However, the emigration process remains severely restrictive and threatening to those willing to make the effort to leave the U.S.S.R. We hope that there will be further progress in terms of the right of Jews to emigrate to Israel or other Western countries and urge you to maintain this concern as a highest priority in the area of human rights.

We also urge you to reaffirm that the basic human rights of Soviet Jews and other Soviet citizens denied their basic religious, cultural and other liberties will remain a high priority item on our bilateral agenda with the Soviet Union and at such multilateral forums as the review conferences and experts meeting under the Helsinki process. We hope that you will continue to give firm support to the Jackson-Vanik Amendment of the Trade Act of 1974, which prohibits most-favored-nation treatment and credits to non-market nations which deny their citizens the right to emigrate. This amendment, significantly, contains appropriate provisions for flexibility to reflect changes in Soviet performance.

Human Rights: The AJC's commitment to the ideal of human rights dates back to its establishment in 1906 in the wake of anti-Jewish pogroms in Czarist Russia. At the U.N. founding conferences in San Francisco we actively supported the promotion of human rights worldwide as a purpose of the U.N. Charter. We remain steadfast in our commitment to this goal -- impartial condemnation of human rights denials anywhere, whatever the government's ideological or political coloration. We remain committed to the promotion of human rights through multilateral organizations as well as through our bilateral relationships.

We also urge the platform to include a recommendation for ratification of major international human rights instruments, notably the International Covenant on Civil and

Political Rights, the Convention on the elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the Convention Against Torture. Accession to these conventions would enable our country to participate in the implementing committees provided in these instruments, and would enhance the credibility generally of our country to participate in international human rights forums and other efforts. We continue to support Congressional enactment of the implementing legislation for the Genocide Convention, which would finally permit our nation's full accession to the treaty.

Apartheid in South Africa: We have continually called for the complete elimination of apartheid and have condemned the violence bred by this cruel system. We are also deeply disturbed by the massive violation of human rights in South Africa, including severe censorship, denial of religious freedom and freedom of assembly, massive detentions and abuse of detainees.

The cost in human suffering visited upon Black and colored South Africans by the government's policy of apartheid increases as the white minority increasingly perceives itself under siege. We believe that the sanctions imposed by the Western nations send an important message, and the AJC has supported targeted sanctions enacted by Congress. However, we urge you to weigh seriously whether the total economic and diplomatic isolation of South Africa might prove counterproductive, by eliminating American contact and involvement with a situation that demands as much public exposure and sustained public attention as possible. We therefore urge you to be cognizant of those instances in which American business and diplomatic initiatives pose an effective internal challenge to apartheid and seek ways to enhance them.

United Nations: The U.S. should continue its long-standing policy of opposing attempts to deprive Israel of membership or full participation in U.N. bodies. We urge your affirmation of support for this policy, including withdrawal from participation in the General Assembly and withholding funding for U.N. bodies if Israel should be expelled or suspended. The U.S. should consider corresponding policies with regard to U.N. specialized agencies and functional conferences compromised by politicization which seriously distorts their constitutional purposes.

Foreign Aid: The AJC supports generous levels of foreign aid, including continued high levels of assistance to Israel. We believe that an overall strong foreign aid program promotes U.S. interests as well as humanitarian interests. We further urge continued emergency relief assistance to the Sub-Saharan African nations to alleviate the devastating effects of famine in that region.

Terrorism: The AJC urges a strong and unyielding U.S. stance against terrorism, particularly state-sponsored terrorism. We support bilateral and multilateral efforts to isolate offending nations and terrorist organizations.

Ethiopian Jews: Currently 8,000-12,000 Ethiopian Jews remain in Ethiopia, unable to leave and separated from their families abroad. Cognizant of the invaluable role that the U.S. played in helping to bring about the historic Operation Moses, we urge the U.S. to mobilize every appropriate means to assist those Jews who remain in Ethiopia to be reunited with their families.

Anti-Semitism, Bigotry, And The Climate of Intergroup Relations: Anti-Semitism, racism and other forms of bias continue to plague our society. We are especially disturbed at the rash of bias-related incidents that have recently occurred on campuses around the country, as

well as the extent to which bias-related incidents are committed by young people. We urge you to strongly denounce anti-Semitism and all forms of bigotry as unacceptable. In this election year, we believe it is critically important to send a clear message that ethnic, racial and religious intolerance must not be allowed to manifest themselves in the political arena or, indeed, in any aspects of American life.

We further urge your support for two concrete measures that would provide better protections against bias-related crimes: the pending hate crimes statistics act that would require federal collection, maintenance and publication of annual data on crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity; and the recently passed hate crimes legislation that would impose criminal penalties and provide civil action for damage to religious property and injuries to persons in the free exercise of their religious beliefs.

We also believe that it is critically important for the federal government to restore the improvement of intergroup relations to a high national priority in order to repair the deteriorating climate for cooperation among various racial, ethnic and religious groups. We therefore urge enhanced support at the national level for research on bigotry, ethnic identity and intergroup relations. We also support increased funding for multi-ethnic training programs to be institutionalized in the public and voluntary sectors, especially the public schools.

Separation Of Church And State: We reiterate our deep commitment to the Constitutional principles of separation of church and state and the right of citizens to freely exercise their religious beliefs. AJC continues to oppose attempts to adopt amendments to the U.S. Constitution and federal or state laws that would allow organized prayer in the public schools. While the nation's public schools should be encouraged to teach about religion, as well as to impart core civic values, we believe that mandated or "voluntary" school prayer would dangerously compromise cherished Constitutional principles. We further urge you to oppose tuition tax credits for sectarian elementary and secondary schools, on the grounds that such programs would violate church-state separation principles. Finally, we ask that you swiftly repudiate any political candidate who promotes religious bigotry or who makes religion or religious tenets a litmus test for holding public office.

Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: AJC has a long history of support for a strong federal role in civil rights enforcement. We supported passage of the Civil Rights Restoration Act, and urge your vigorous commitment to fully enforcing federal statutes prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, sex, handicap and age. We also seek your support for proposed improvements in fair housing legislation that would strengthen federal efforts to banish housing discrimination. The AJC also strongly supports enactment of an Equal Rights Amendment that would grant women full Constitutional protection.

We believe it is critical that the civil rights protections achieved after many decades of struggle must not be reversed. In that context, we view with alarm the Supreme Court's recent announcement that it would review the right of minorities to bring private party suits under an existing civil rights law. We are also concerned about efforts by the current Administration to reverse long-standing voluntary and court-ordered school desegregation and affirmative action programs. While the AJC firmly opposes quotas, we strongly support the prudent use of goals and timetables, together with approaches such as enhanced recruitment and training, to help achieve equal employment opportunity. We support the right to reproductive choice and urge you to oppose any efforts to erode the Supreme Court's Roe v. Wade decision.

The federal government also should be responsive to emerging concerns such as prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual preference and protecting the civil rights of persons with AIDS.

Finally, the AJC continues to urge close scrutiny of proposed federal judicial appointees, not only from the perspective of their character and qualifications, but also for their general views on Constitutional process and substance.

Social Policy: Despite an improved economy and a drop in the unemployment rate, the nation has failed to address adequately the economic plight of millions of working and non-working poor. Indeed, it is estimated that 1 in 5 children is growing up in poverty, with even higher levels among minority groups. The problems of poverty must be addressed comprehensively lest future generations are lost to the American dream.

To help alleviate poverty, we urge you to support meaningful welfare reform. In order to transform the current A.F.D.C. program into one that helps individuals move into economic self-sufficiency, we support changes that would provide targeted employment and training opportunities, vital transitional support services such as child care and health insurance, and elimination of current disincentives to working or maintaining a family. We also support vigorous child support enforcement and attention to innovative child support programs developed in several states.

Welfare reform alone will not solve the problems of poverty. The AJC also urges you to focus on the problems of the underemployed and unemployed, including laid-off industrial workers and unemployed youth. Governmental approaches should integrate a concern for economic growth, expansion of employment opportunities and linkages between training and re-training programs to meet the evolving employment needs of the nation.

While social policy programs geared to improving the economic condition of the poor should rest primarily at the federal level, they should promote cooperation between government at all levels, the private sector and the voluntary sector. Programs should be implemented, wherever possible, through local mediating institutions that are sensitive to community needs.

Family Policy: We believe that the federal government should put in place policies that respond to the pressing needs of the nation's families. One of the most significant changes in the families is the number of families with two working parents, and the dependence of most families on two incomes in order to adequately support themselves. Thus, access to quality, affordable child care is now recognized as a critical national problem. We support federal leadership to address this need, and specifically urge your support for the Act for Better Child Care, which would provide grants to states to make child care more affordable for low and moderate income families. We support provisions that will allow for sectarian institutions to receive support provided that constitutional principles of church-state separation are protected.

The AJC also urges support for pending federal parental leave legislation that would allow workers to take temporary, unpaid leave in order to care for a newborn, newly-adopted or seriously ill child.

The Budget Process And Meeting Human Needs: We recognize that the nation faces serious deficit problems that call for careful scrutiny of federal budget outlays. At the same time, we seek your support for an approach to the budget that would restore support to those

who have fallen deeper into poverty, or who have fallen into the ranks of the poor through cuts enacted seven years ago that have never been fully restored. We further advocate that the long-range impact and cost-effectiveness of social welfare programs be taken into account in considering the federal budget. Programs such as maternal and child health and the Women Infant and Children feeding program, for example, have been documented to be effective preventative approaches; the history of Headstart has shown similar results.

Moreover, some sweeping program cuts have spawned new problems and social service needs. The nationwide homelessness problem, now being only partially addressed through an emergency federal program, is associated, to a large degree, with the virtual end of federal low and moderate income housing assistance. We seek your support for a humane, sensitive approach to human needs -- one that recognizes both that federal programs should be efficient and accountable and that the federal government has a critical role to play in meeting basic human needs.

Energy: The AJC believes that reduction of U.S. energy dependence is vital to ensure American energy security in the future. The U.S. government must now put into place measures that will blunt the impact of the next "oil shock," which experts predict will occur within the next ten years. Such measures include a tax on crude imported oil and oil products or gasoline, which would meet energy goals and reduce the federal budget deficit; stimulation of domestic production and use of domestic energy, particularly alternatives to oil; and encouragement of the most effective use of energy through conservation and other cost-effective methods, such as a return to more stringent CAFE (gasoline mileage auto fleet) standards.

Immigration, Refugee And Acculturation Programs: Recognizing the myriad ways in which migration to the U.S. continues to enrich our society, as well as the compelling humanitarian reasons, the AJC continues to advocate on behalf of generous immigration and refugee policies. In considering future immigration questions, we urge you to support the principle of family reunification as the cornerstone for legal immigration and to oppose any proposed legislation that would impose a rigid cap on immigration or that would limit family reunification, particularly for brothers and sisters.

We believe that refugee admissions should continue to be guided by the humanitarian principle of rescue. AJC therefore urges generous interpretation of the Refugee Act of 1980, and support for increased refugee admissions to accommodate increased emigration from the Soviet Union, to respond to the growing refugee crisis in Southeast Asia, and to provide a safe haven for those Salvadorans and Nicaraguans who have fled their countries and are currently residing illegally in the U.S.

To help ease the transition of new Americans, we support appropriate levels of funding for resettlement programs. Finally, we view with concern the restrictionist sentiment that has resurfaced in recent years -- a sentiment that finds expression in some elements of the "English-Only" movement, which we oppose. We urge your support for federal programs that would address the unmet need for adult English proficiency programs, that would maintain support for bilingual and bicultural education, and that would enhance Americans' proficiency in foreign languages.

Public Education: Our nation's future security and ability to compete successfully in the world marketplace rest heavily on the quality of public education. While responsibility for public education rests primarily with the states, the federal government should play an active role in identifying and stimulating replication of model approaches to school reform issues

such as the teaching of and curricula for basic skills programs. In addition, we urge continued federal support for programs that enhance opportunities for disadvantaged students, such as Headstart, Chapter I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and youth community service programs. The federal government also should play a leadership role in clarifying and advancing the purpose of values education, which should be civic in nature and avoid sectarianism. As the public schools are increasingly called upon to play a pivotal role in acculturating new Americans, and as the deterioration of moral values is increasingly recognized as a societal problem, the role of values education in the public school will become more central.

Campaign Finance Reform: We believe that the rapidly increasing expenditure levels in Congressional races is dangerous to the integrity of the political process. It compels candidates to expend excessive time and resources on fundraising and to build up huge "war chests." It also contributes to the growing tendency to make single-issue political appeals and feeds the over-reliance on expensive, often negative campaigns that are excessively dependent on the media. We urge your support for pending legislation that would establish for congressional races a system of voluntary spending limits, partial public financing and aggregate PAC limits, analogous to the system in place for financing general Presidential elections.

88-695



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

United States v. Starrett City: Current Status

Prepared by Sam Rabinove, 6/7/88

On March 1, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upheld the Government's position in this case that private landlords cannot use quotas to limit the number of tenants from racial minority groups, even when the purpose of such a policy is to preserve racial integration in their buildings. In a 2-1 decision, the appeals court affirmed a lower court's order prohibiting the Brooklyn housing complex from renting apartments on the basis of race, a longtime policy of allocating almost two-thirds of the apartments to whites. Starrett, represented by Morris Abram, had argued that it had adopted its renting procedure to maintain integration, averting the "white flight" of tenants who would leave if the proportion of tenants from racial minority groups were to increase significantly, resulting eventually in a virtually all-minority complex.

The original class action suit challenging Starrett City's rental policies was brought in 1979 by the NAACP. A proposed settlement, reached in 1984, would have allowed the management to continue to allocate apartments by race, but also would have made available 175 additional apartments to black and Hispanic applicants during the next five years. Starrett City also had agreed to locate apartments elsewhere in the city for minority families. Shortly after the proposed settlement was reached, the Justice Department filed suit against Starrett City, maintaining that the Federal Fair Housing Act prohibited using race in selecting tenants, no matter what the reason. Hence the tentative settlement never took effect. (The NAACP is no longer involved in the case, even though most of the black tenants in Starrett City have supported the Starrett City position.)

Ruling against Starrett last year in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, Judge Edward R. Neaher accepted the Government's contention that the private landlord had violated the Federal Fair Housing Act. He said Starrett had used racial quotas, requiring minority-group applicants to wait much longer than whites for apartments.

The appeals court's majority opinion, which Judge Roger J. Miner wrote with the concurrence of Judge Francis X. Altimari, described Starrett City as the largest housing development in the nation, consisting of 46 high-rise buildings containing 5,881 apartments. "Starrett has sought to maintain a racial distribution by apartment of 64 percent white, 22 percent black and 8 percent Hispanic at Starrett City," Judge Miner said. He noted that the complex had adopted the renting procedure to "promote and maintain the desired racial balance," adding that the procedure had "resulted in relatively stable percentages of whites and minorities living at Starrett City between 1975 and the present." The judge said that the court was not implying that "race is always an inappropriate consideration" in efforts to promote integrated housing. But he said also that the law barred using "rigid racial quotas of indefinite duration to maintain a fixed level of integration at Starrett City by restricting minority access to scarce and desirable rental accommodations."

In his dissent, Judge Jon O. Newman stressed that Congress had passed the Fair Housing Act to prohibit racial segregation in housing. "Starrett City is one of the most successful examples in the nation of racial integration in housing," he said. "I respectfully dissent because I do not believe that Congress intended the Fair Housing Act to prohibit the maintenance of racial integration in private housing."

Judge Newman said also that Starrett City had been developed "with the knowledge,

encouragement and financial support of the agency of the United States directly concerned with housing, the Department of Housing and Urban Development." Despite its close cooperation in the development of Starrett City as an integrated housing complex," he continued, "the United States now sues Starrett City to force it to abandon the rental policies that have enabled it to maintain racial integration...The bringing of the suit raises a substantial question as to the Government's commitment to integrated housing."

Starrett City filed a petition for rehearing by the full bench of the Second Circuit appeals court. This petition was denied. A petition for certiorari is presently being prepared for submission to the U.S. Supreme Court.

As you may recall, this case has already received extensive consideration by AJC. Our National Legal Committee was sharply divided, with a majority favoring abstention. In the light of the NLC's close division (with much ambivalence on the part of some of those who voted to abstain), the matter was placed on the agenda of the National Affairs Commission for consideration at its September 1987 meeting. It should also be noted that, subsequent to the NLC consideration, the Executive Board of our New York Chapter voted overwhelmingly to recommend that AJC enter the litigation as amicus in support of Starrett City.

The NAC listened to two excellent presentations on opposite sides of the case by NLC members Professor Nancy Fink and Gerald Walpin. After considerable discussion, the options placed before the NAC members were identical to those presented previously to the NLC, i.e., the Government position, the Starrett City position, or abstention. The members of the NAC voted decisively to support the Starrett City position. The predominant view seemed to be that society has a compelling interest in maintaining racial integration in housing complexes and, in the context of Starrett City, there is simply no way to achieve this result without using a racial quota scheme in renting its apartments.

At the Board of Governors meeting in Atlanta last October, the case was carefully presented by Bruce Ramer, chair of the NAC, and was debated at some length with no final resolution. The matter was then put over for further consideration. Please refer to the enclosed "Background Statement on Racial Quotas and Preferences in Housing." It should be noted also that the issue presented in this case is not limited to Starrett City; it has arisen elsewhere in the country, for example in Atrium Village in Chicago. Hence, even if the Supreme Court declines to review this case, the problem remains very much alive.

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88-630

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Background Statement on Racial Quotas and Preferences in Housing

Prepared by Sam Rabinove, 11/5/87

The American Jewish Committee's policy statement in support of affirmative action, adopted in 1977, states in pertinent part:

The search for means of assuring the effectiveness of affirmative action programs has led to demands for the imposition of quota systems. However, the use of quotas to give members of disadvantaged groups special consideration would undermine the concept of individual merit and the principle of equal opportunity itself. We therefore completely reject the concept of quotas. They are wrong in principle, bad in practice, destructive of individual rights and contrary to the best interests of all Americans, including the disadvantaged.

This policy statement, it should be noted, was focused on and, in fact, was restricted to quotas in the context of employment and higher education. It made no mention of housing.¹

The American Jewish Committee's policy statement, designed to promote racial integration in housing, adopted in 1960, states in pertinent part:

...the American Jewish Committee urges the President of the United States to declare a policy of non-discrimination and non-segregation in all federally aided housing programs...states and cities should enact measures to ban discrimination and segregation in public, publicly aided and private housing...

The use of a minimum quota or preference for black people in employment or higher education is plainly distinguishable from use of a maximum quota to achieve or to maintain racial integration in housing. Unlike employment or higher education quotas, the use of a quota remedy to promote racially integrated housing has nothing whatever to do with the individual merit of competing applicants. It has much to do, however, with prevention of the unfortunate sociological phenomenon known as "tipping," i.e. white flight from an increasing proportion of black people, resulting eventually in resegregation. Clearly, racially integrated housing is a compelling societal interest. Very importantly, housing integration also facilitates the racial integration of public schools, without the necessity of the often painful and problematical remedy of busing young children out of their own neighborhoods.

In some housing situations, there may be no realistic alternative to the use of a racial quota or preference, in order to retain the majority of white tenants that is necessary to avoid "tipping." In contrast, in employment and higher education, there are forms of affirmative action, other than quotas, to achieve the desired result, e.g., reasonable goals and timetables (which AJC supports).

A quota or preference in the interest of housing integration is somewhat analogous to the use of race-conscious pupil assignment, a numerical remedy frequently ordered by Federal courts, to achieve public school integration. Unless we are willing to "count by race" in situations where there is no less restrictive alternative, racial separation, with all of its

¹In the AJC publication "When To Count By Race: Affirmative Action, Quotas and Equal Opportunity" by Lawrence H. Fuchs, published in 1986, the author states: "This paper does not go into the issue of counting by race in housing, which raises other kinds of questions than those addressed here with respect to employment, contracting and education."

implications for a racially divided society, will continue to plague us for a long time to come.

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that any quota or preferential remedy, however beneficent its societal purpose, will be injurious to some individuals. Black applicants for apartments who, for the noble cause of housing integration, must face a significantly longer wait than white applicants, understandably will feel deeply aggrieved. Any quota remedy, moreover, establishes a precedent for other controversial situations, where the remedy may be far less appealing.

SR:sb





NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON ETHIOPIAN JEWRY (NACOEJ)

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June, 1988

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum
AJ Committee
165 E. 56th St.
New York, NY 10022

Dear Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum,

I have just returned from the Annual meeting of our Board of Directors where we made several important decisions which we trust will help us in our struggle to save Ethiopian Jewry. Let me tell you about the meeting.

First, you can rest assured that we did not meet in some fancy resort, but rather around the same table where we hold the twice-monthly sessions that manage the affairs of our organization. As we had passed the annual budget just prior to the start of the year, the main purpose of the meeting was to elect the new Board and Officers. I am very happy to report that all members and officers of last year's Board have agreed to serve again and continue to bring their interest, experience and dedication to this cause.

In addition, several long-time members of the Advisory Board who have worked with us outside the New York area, on missions to Ethiopia, and with various NACOEJ programs, have been newly elected to the Board of Directors. We look forward to their participation and guidance. As NACOEJ has grown to over 27,000 members, so has our need to be represented by a truly national Board.

From Boston, we welcome Karen Ezra-Landy who served NACOEJ in Israel several years ago and is a mission veteran, as well as Solomon Ezra, an Ethiopian Jew who has initiated some of NACOEJ's most sensitive and successful efforts. Elsie Roth of St. Louis has also gone to Ethiopia and has made Ethiopian Jewry an important issue in her community. In Atlanta, Dr. Steve Kutner has spread the word after providing medical leadership on a NACOEJ mission last year. And from Los Angeles, where NACOEJ has a very active local chapter, we have "promoted" our "kitchen cabinet" comprised of Middie and Dick Giesberg, Peachy Levy and Roan Salem, and welcome Rabbi Jacob Ott as well.

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זאנערס היהודי העולמי

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DATE: July 1, 1988.

FAX: 212-755-5883

319-0775

NO. OF PAGES (INCLUDE COVER SHEET) 6

TO: Rabbi Isaac Rabinowitz FROM: [illegible]

TELEPHONE: 212-755-5883
FAX: 212-755-5883

ALX-TO NO: (212) 755-5770

Conveying attached copy of Rabinowitz telex. Please call me.

1988-07-01 14:46 WJC/EBI

022 33 39 85 P.01

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JERUSALEM
P. O. B. 4293
4, ROTENBERG STREET
TELEPH. 035546-035546

Geneva, July 1st 1988

To Singer/Tanenbaum

1. Sending you enclosed the full text of Pope's speech to Jewish community in Vienna.
2. Vienna speech contradicts completely IJCIC assessment about his insensitivities regarding Jewish question.
3. It would be completely counterproductive to engage in precipitated action without prior serious thinking analysis and consultation.
4. Incidentally two of the Catholic preliminary papers on the Shoah which we received these days show clearly a positive effort on their side.

Regards

Riegner

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Nr. 4 - WIEN: Begegnung mit Vertretern der Juden (24. Juni 1988)

Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident der Israelitischen Kultusgemeinden,
sehr verehrter Herr Oberrabbiner, geehrte Anwesende!

1. Beim Propheten Jeremia (31,15 f.) lesen wir: "Ein Geschrei ist in Rama zu hören, bitteres Klagen und Weinen. Rahel weint um ihre Kinder..., denn sie sind dahin".

Eine solche Klage ist auch der Grundton der Grüßworte, die Sie soeben im Namen der jüdischen Gemeinden in Österreich an mich gerichtet haben. Sie hat mich tief bewegt. Ich erwidere Ihren Gruß mit Liebe und Wertschätzung und versichere Ihnen, daß diese Liebe auch die bewusste Kenntnis all dessen einschließt, was Sie schmerzt. Vor fünfzig Jahren brannten in dieser Stadt die Synagogen. Tausende von Menschen wurden von hier in die Vernichtung geschickt, unzählige zur Flucht getrieben. Solche unaussprechbaren Schmerzen, Leiden und Tränen stehen mir vor Augen und sind meiner Seele tief eingepreßt. In der Tat, nur wen man kennt, den kann man lieben.

Es freut mich, daß es bei meinem Pastoralbesuch auch zu dieser Begegnung mit Ihnen gekommen ist. Möge sie ein Zeichen gegenseitiger Hochachtung sein und die Bereitschaft bekunden, sich noch besser kennenzulernen, tiefgreifende Ängste abzubauen und einander vertrauensweckende Erfahrungen zu schenken.

"Shalom!", "Friede!" - Dieser religiöse Gruß ist eine Einladung zum Frieden. Er ist von zentraler Bedeutung bei unserer Begegnung am heutigen Morgen, vor dem Shabbath; von zentraler Bedeutung ist er auch in christlicher Sicht nach dem Friedensgruß des aufstandenen Herrn an die Apostel im Abendmahls-mahl. Der Friede schließt das Angebot und die Möglichkeit der Vergebung und der Barmherzigkeit ein, die herausragende Eigenschaften unseres Gottes, des Gottes des Bundes, sind. Sie erfahren und feiern im Glauben diese Gewißheit, wenn Sie alljährlich den großen Sühnetag, den Yom Kippur, festlich begehen. Wir Christen betrachten dieses Geheimnis im Herzen Christi, der - von unseren Sünden und denen der ganzen Welt durchbohrt - für uns am Kreuze stirbt. Dies ist höchste Solidarität und Brüderlichkeit aus der Kraft der Gnade. Der Haß ist ausgelöscht und geschwunden, es erneuert sich der Bund der Liebe. Dies ist der Bund, den die Kirche im Glauben lebt. In ihm erfüllt sie ihre

tiefe und geheimnisvolle Verbundenheit in Liebe und Glaube mit dem jüdischen Volk. Kein geschichtliches Ereignis, wie schmerzlich es auch sein mag, kann so mächtig sein, daß es dieser Wirklichkeit zu widersprechen vermag, die zum Plan Gottes für unser Heil und unsere brüderliche Versöhnung gehört.

2. Das Verhältnis zwischen Juden und Christen hat sich seit dem II. Vatikanischen Konzil und dessen feierlicher Erklärung "Nostra aetate" wesentlich verändert und verbessert. Seitdem besteht ein offizieller Dialog, dessen eigentliche und zentrale Dimension "die Begegnung zwischen den heutigen christlichen Kirchen und dem heutigen Volk des mit Mose geschlossenen Bundes" sein soll, wie ich es bei einer früheren Gelegenheit formuliert habe (Ansprache an Vertreter der Juden, Mainz, 17.11.1980). Inzwischen sind weitere Schritte zur Versöhnung getan worden. Auch mein Besuch in der jüdischen Synagoge sollte ein Zeichen dafür sein.

Dennoch lastet weiter auf Ihnen und auch auf uns die Erinnerung an die Schoah, den millionenfachen Mord an den Juden in den Vernichtungslagern. Es wäre freilich ungerecht und unwahr, diese unsäglichen Verbrechen dem Christentum anzulasten. Vielmehr zeigt sich hier das grausame Antlitz einer Welt ohne und sogar gegen Gott, deren Vernichtungswünsche sich erklärmaßen gegen das jüdische Volk richteten, aber auch gegen den Glauben derer, die in dem Juden Jesus von Nazaret den Erlöser der Welt verehren. Einzelne feierliche Proteste und Appelle ließen solche Absichten nur noch fanatischer werden.

Eine angemessene Betrachtung der Leiden und des Martyriums des jüdischen Volkes kann nicht ohne innersten Bezug auf die Glaubenserfahrung erfolgen, die seine Geschichte kennzeichnet, angefangen vom Glauben Abrahams, beim Auszug aus der Knechtschaft Ägyptens, beim Bundesschluss am Sinai. Es ist ein Weg in Glaube und Gehorsam als Antwort auf den liebenden Ruf Gottes. Wie ich im vergangenen Jahr vor Vertretern der jüdischen Gemeinde in Warschau gesagt habe, kann aus diesen grausamen Leiden eine um so tiefere Hoffnung erwachsen, ein rettender Warnruf für die ganze Menschheit sich erheben. Sich der Schoah erinnern heißt hoffen und sich dafür einsetzen, daß sie sich niemals mehr wiederholt.

Wir können gegenüber einem so unermesslichen Leid nicht unempfindlich bleiben; aber der Glaube sagt uns, daß Gott die Verfolgten nicht verläßt, sondern sich ihnen vielmehr offenbart und durch sie jedes Volk auf dem Weg

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werden auch das zivile Zusammenleben aller sozialen Gruppen befruchten und sie anregen, sich in gegenseitiger Achtung für die Schwachen, Hilfsbedürftigen und Ausgestoßenen einzusetzen, Feindseligkeiten und Vorurteile zu überwinden sowie die Menschenrechte, besonders das Recht auf Religionsfreiheit für jede Person und Gemeinschaft zu verteidigen.

An diesem umfangreichen Aktionsprogramm, zu dem wir Juden, Christen und alle Menschen guten Willens einladen, sind auch schon seit vielen Jahren die Katholiken in Österreich beteiligt, Bischöfe und Gläubige sowie verschiedene Vereinigungen. Erst in jüngerer Zeit haben fruchtbarste Begegnungen mit jüdischen Persönlichkeiten in Wien stattgefunden.

4. Die Eintracht und Einheit der verschiedenen Gruppen einer Nation bilden auch eine solide Voraussetzung für einen wirksamen Beitrag zur Förderung von Frieden und Verständigung unter den Völkern, wie es die Geschichte Österreichs selbst in den letzten Jahrzehnten gezeigt hat. Die Suche des Friedens liegt uns allen am Herzen, besonders im Heiligen Land, in Israel, im Libanon, im Mittleren Osten. Dies sind Regionen, mit denen uns tiefe biblische, geschichtliche, religiöse und kulturelle Wurzeln verbinden. Der Friede ist nach der Lehre der Propheten Israels eine Frucht der Gerechtigkeit und des Rechtes und zugleich ein unverdientes Geschenk der messianischen Zeit. Deshalb muß auch hier jegliche Gewalt beseitigt werden, die alte Irrtümer wiederholt und dadurch Haß, Fanatismus und religiösen Integralismus hervorruft, welche Feinde menschlicher Eintracht sind. Jeder prüfe diesbezüglich sein Gewissen entsprechend seiner Verantwortung und Zuständigkeit. Vor allem aber ist es notwendig, daß wir einen konstruktiven Dialog zwischen Juden, Christen und Moslems fördern, damit das gemeinsame Zeugnis des Glaubens an den "Gott Abrahams, Isaaks und Jakobs" (Ex 3,6) in der Suche nach gegenseitiger Verständigung und brüderlichem Zusammenleben wirksam fruchtbar wird, ohne die Rechte von jemandem zu verletzen.

In diesem Sinn muß jede Initiative des Heiligen Stuhls verstanden werden, wenn er sich darum bemüht, die Anerkennung der vollen Würde für das jüdische Volk im Staats Israel und für das palästinensische Volk zu suchen. Wie ich im vergangenen Jahr vor Vertretern der jüdischen Gemeinden in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika betont habe, hat das jüdische Volk ein Recht auf ein Heimatland, wie es jede andere Nation gemäß dem internationalen Recht hat. Dasselbe aber gilt auch für das palästinensische Volk, aus dem viele

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Menschen heimatlos und Flüchtlinge sind. Durch gemeinsame Verständigungs- und Kompromissbereitschaft sind endlich jene Lösungen zu finden, die zu einem gerechten, umfassenden und dauerhaften Frieden in diesem Gebiet führen (vgl. Ansprache vom 11.9.1987). Wenn nur Vergebung und Liebe in Fülle ausgetätet werden, wird das Unkraut des Hasses nicht wachsen können; es wird erstickt werden. Sich an die Schoah erinnern heißt auch, sich jeder Aussaat von Gewalt zu widersetzen und jeden zarten Sproß von Freiheit und Frieden mit Geduld und Ausdauer zu schützen und zu fördern.

In diesem Geist christlicher Versöhnungsbereitschaft erwidere ich Ihnen von Herzen Ihr "Shalom" und erwarte für uns alle das Geschenk brüderlicher Eintracht und den Segen des allmächtigen und allgütigen Gottes Abrahams, Ihesu und unseres Vaters im Glauben.

JUL 6 1988



Centre for the Study of Judaism & Jewish/Christian Relations

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FAX TRANSMISSION

Total: including cover page: [.1.]

Date: 6 July 1988

TO: Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, IJCIC, WJC New York

From: Rabbi Dr Norman Solomon

Subject: Lambeth Guidelines on J-C Relations

Me:

This is a reminder that the document sent to you is still under strict embargo. Bishop Harries will be issuing a press release about it on 13 July. On the 20 July he will give a press briefing and the guidelines will be made freely available. Please respect this confidentiality.

שלום וברכה

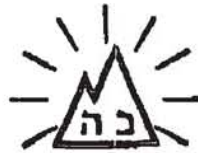
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Total pages including cover page: [.1.]

Date: 11 July 1988

TO: Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, American Jewish Committee

From: Bernadette Storer secretary to Rabbi Dr Norman Solomon

Subject: Lambeth Guidelines on J-C Relations

Message: Dr Solomon picked up your fax during the weekend. He is away now but asked me to thank you immediately and to congratulate you on a wonderful effort. He will communicate appropriate parts of the material to any who should have them urging complete confidentiality.

He would like you to know that he was a participant in the meetings at Windsor of the Trilateral talks instigated by Prince Hassan.

However valuable these may be they did not appear to be a forum to tackle the conflict directly.

Dr Brearley's paper is being reprinted and I understand that it will be widely distributed.

Dr Solomon met the Bishop of Oxford yesterday. He made an excellent speech at the opening of the Holocaust and Genocide Conference. However, he privately informed Dr Solomon that he feels it best not to publish details of the guidelines in advance. Therefore please continue to treat them as confidential until further notice.

Bernadette Storer

P.4 - Block
Morton A.
CAROL

→ 6/14/88
MB - P302



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July 15, 1988

Mrs. Carol Betty Siegler
19 Elba Avenue
Hopatcong, NJ 07483

Dear Carol,

I was genuinely moved by -- and grateful for -- your thoughtfulness in wanting to propose my name for the Templeton Award.

Aside from the honor and the value of the award, it would be an important gesture to the Jewish community. To my knowledge no Jew has yet received a Templeton Award.

I am enclosing some preliminary biographical material which you may want to share with your friends. If they think it worthy of consideration and would want more specifics -- including books, articles, etc. -- I would be glad to respond.

Again with deepest appreciation, Carol, and warmest good wishes to you and Mort, I am,

Cordially,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
Director
International Relations

MHT:RPR

Enclosures

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2343 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

To the Editor
JEWISH FLORIDIAN
P. O. Box 012973
120 N.E. 6th Street
MIAMI, FL 33101

Washington, July 19, 1988

Dear Sir:

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum is to be commended for throwing light on the recent visit of Pope John Paul II and in correctly pointing out that the visit was strictly pastoral.

However, the Rabbi errs when he quotes an (unnamed) French radio station with regard to a supposed joint visit of Pope John Paul and President Kurt Waldheim to Mauthausen. Such a visit was simply never envisaged.

Let me also point out that the Austrian Chancellor, Franz Vranitzky, has a correct working relationship with President Waldheim.

Respectfully yours,



Ulf Pacher, Press Counselor

cc/ Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum



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July 21, 1988

Rabbi Mark Tennenbaum
50 East 89th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mark:

As the song goes - I've grown accustomed to your - sermons, and great demeanor at high holidays!

Therefore, I would like two tickets like last year.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

KTAV PUBLISHING HOUSE, INC.


Bernard Scharfstein

BS/js

